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MONDAY SPORTS
NBA All-Stars
Page 15

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Andorra ... 8.50 F. Iran ... 115 Rials Oman ... 1.000 Rials
Austria ... 25 S. Israel ... NIS. 4.00 Poland ... 15,000 Zl.
Bahrain ... 0.800 Din Italy ... 2,500 Lire Portugal ... 185 Esc.
Belgium ... 55 B.Fr. Jordan ... 1.45 Qatar ... 6.00 Rials
Cyprus ... C.£ 1.00 Kenya ... Shs. 45 Rep. of Ireland. 80 P.
Czechoslovakia 35 kr Kuwait ... 500 Fils Saudi Arabia 8.50 R.
Denmark 12.00 D.kr Lebanon ... U.S.$1.10 Spain ... 175 Ptas
Egypt ... E.P.4.000 Libya ... L.Din. 0.60 Sweden ... 11.00 S.kr
Finland ... 10.00 F.M. Luxembourg 55 L.Fr. Switzerland 2.00 S.Fr
France ... 8.50 F Madeira ... 185 Esc. Tunisia ... 1.000 Din
Germany ... 3.00 D.M. Morocco ... 11.00 Dr. Turkey ... T.L. 5.000
Great Britain ... £0.75 Netherlands ... 3.25 Fl. U.A.E. ... 9.00 Dirh
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Hungary ... 100 Fl. Nigeria ... 18.00 Naira Yugoslavia ... 27 ND

The Associated Press

Major Lee Gustin of the U.S. Air Force at a Saudi base Sunday telling General Powell and Mr. Cheney about flying the stealth fighter.

Prelude to Ground War Needs More Air Strikes, Cheney Says

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

SHANNON, Ireland — Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said Sunday that the United States still planned to accomplish much in its bombing campaign before it would launch a ground attack against Iraqi forces.

"I think there is still a lot of potential out there," Mr. Cheney said, referring to air strikes that are to be carried out before a land offensive is launched.

The comments by Mr. Cheney, who was speaking while returning to Washington from Saudi Arabia, reinforced the notion that an American and allied land attack against Iraqi forces, while virtually inevitable, was not imminent.

The secretary's remarks followed reports that senior U.S. military officials in Saudi Arabia believe that at least several weeks of bombing are needed before a ground attack is launched.

The timing of an expected ground offensive was the focus of discussion Saturday between Mr. Cheney and General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and senior U.S. officers who command the forces in the Gulf.

A senior military official, who asked not to be identified, said after the session that top military officers in Saudi Arabia generally favored a sustained period of bombardment that could run to three weeks or more before a ground attack is launched. The exact length of the bombing campaign would vary, depending on the weather, the military effectiveness of the air attacks and Iraq's response.

Mr. Cheney, who was to meet with President George Bush on Monday to review the progress of the military campaign, declined to comment on the recommendations of the military leaders in Saudi Arabia or to suggest a date when the United States might begin a ground campaign.

He said that a decision on a land campaign would be made by Mr. Bush in consultation with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and allied leaders. But in remarks at a press conference in Riyadh early Sunday and in an interview with reporters on his airplane, Mr. Cheney left two impressions.

One clear message was that a land campaign was needed to induce Iraqi troops to come out of their defensive positions so that they could be more easily struck from the air.

And Mr. Cheney also implied that an additional period of sustained bombing and air attacks was needed before a ground attack could begin.

Asked if the use of air power as the sole military force against Iraqi troops was reaching a point of diminishing returns, Mr. Cheney said that air power still had unexploited potential.

"I think there clearly is more than can be done in Kuwait, the Kuwaiti theater of operations and southern Iraq against his ground forces," Mr. Cheney said, referring to the current air campaign against the forces of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

"The process of knocking out his tanks and artillery is important. We continue to work that problem."

As if to demonstrate their belief in air power, Mr. Cheney and General Powell visited a base in southwestern Saudi Arabia for the F-117A stealth fighter bomber before leaving for Washington.

After receiving loud ovations from the airmen of the 37th Tactical Fighter Wing, Mr. Cheney and General Powell inscribed a 2,000-pound (900-kilogram) bomb lying beside one of the bat-shaped planes.

"To Saddam, with affection," Mr. Cheney wrote before signing his name.

"Dear Saddam, you did not move it, so now you lose it," General Powell wrote, referring to the Iraqi forces occupying Kuwait.

By the military's own statistics, the United States and its allies are well short of their objective of disabling Iraqi troops from the air.

The air force has set a goal of destroying 50 percent of Iraq's ground weapons in Kuwait and southern Iraq over about a month's time, Pentagon officials have said. And the objective of destroying half of Iraq's ground weapons has also been cited by the British.

See WAR, Page 4

War in the Gulf

Demand for satellite services has increased during the war. Page 9.
Israelis are learning to adapt to life with Scud missiles. Page 3.
The American anti-war teach-in is back on campus. Page 5.

Iraq Firm on Fighting U.S. but Signals Willingness to Talk to Arabs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — Baghdad radio said Sunday that the decision to fight the U.S.-led coalition was irrevocable, ruling out any compromise over withdrawal from Kuwait. But Iraq also issued a conflicting signal by saying that it was prepared to negotiate on a "peaceful solution" — excluding the United States.

The contradictory statement came from the Iraqi deputy prime minister, Saadoun Hammadi, at a news conference in Jordan and carried conditions that were regarded as making it unacceptable to the United States.

"We are prepared to enter into negotiations for a peaceful solution, but we want the United States to keep away from us and not to interfere in our affairs," Mr. Hammadi said in Amman.

He insisted that any negotiations to end the war take place exclusively among Arabs after an end to what he termed American aggression.

"We still support the Arab solution if the United States renounces its designs," he said.

After Mr. Hammadi spoke, Iran said that the peace initiative it undertook last week would require more time. A Pakistani proposal was rejected earlier Sunday by Baghdad.

Mr. Hammadi made no direct reference either to the Palestinian-Israeli dispute or to Saddam Hussein's linkage of a resolution of that conflict with the Gulf crisis.

On three occasions he suggested the possibility of a cease-fire, urging both Arab journalists and the conference of the Nonaligned Movement this week in Belgrade to press for a cessation of hostilities.

But the Iraqi official sought to counter any impression of weakened Iraqi resolve.

"We are confident of winning over this aggression," he said. "The morale of our people is high, their willpower is strong and we have accepted this challenge."

The United States has, in the past, opposed both a so-called Arab solution to the Gulf crisis and the idea of withdrawal from the area before Kuwait is freed of Iraqi occupation.

Mr. Hammadi made no reference to withdrawal from Kuwait.

Iran, which presented ideas to Iraq for an end to the Gulf war, said Sunday that more time was needed before peace could be achieved.

"I think it needs more time and more effort," Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran told CNN in a satellite interview from Belgrade, where he was attending the Nonaligned Movement meeting.

Asked to comment on reports that President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran was disappointed with the Iraqi response to Iran's ideas to halt the war, Mr. Velayati said Baghdad's reply was "not on the same level as we had expected".

Mr. Rafsanjani was reported to have told Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy that Iraq's response to Iran's peace efforts was disappointing but that his country would keep pursuing them.

Iraq on Sunday rejected Pakistani mediation efforts, saying Pakistani leaders were only trying to placate anger among their Muslim citizens at Pakistan's participation in the U.S.-led coalition against Iraq.

Pakistan has sent some 10,000 troops to Saudi Arabia to serve alongside the multinational force deployed there after the Aug. 2 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

"Pakistan's mediation efforts to

See GULF, Page 4

Debriefing: Day 25

Sorties

☐ 2,800 allied sorties flown Sunday, raising the total to 59,000 in 25 days of war. 650 sorties were flown over Kuwait theater of operations, including 200 against the Republican Guard.

☐ B-52s based in England flew for the first time to drop 1,000-pound bombs on Iraqi troop concentrations.

☐ A Scud missile was fired Saturday at Tel Aviv, injuring 26 people. 31 Scuds have been fired at Israel and 29 at Saudi Arabia.

Losses

☐ 750 of Iraq's 4,500 tanks, 650 of 3,200 artillery pieces and 600 of 4,500 armored personnel carriers in Kuwait area have been destroyed.

☐ 30 allied soldiers have been killed in action, including 12 Americans and 18 Saudis. No new deaths reported Sunday.

☐ One more American listed as missing in action Sunday for a total of 45 allies, including 27 Americans, 8 British, 1 Italian and 9 Saudis.

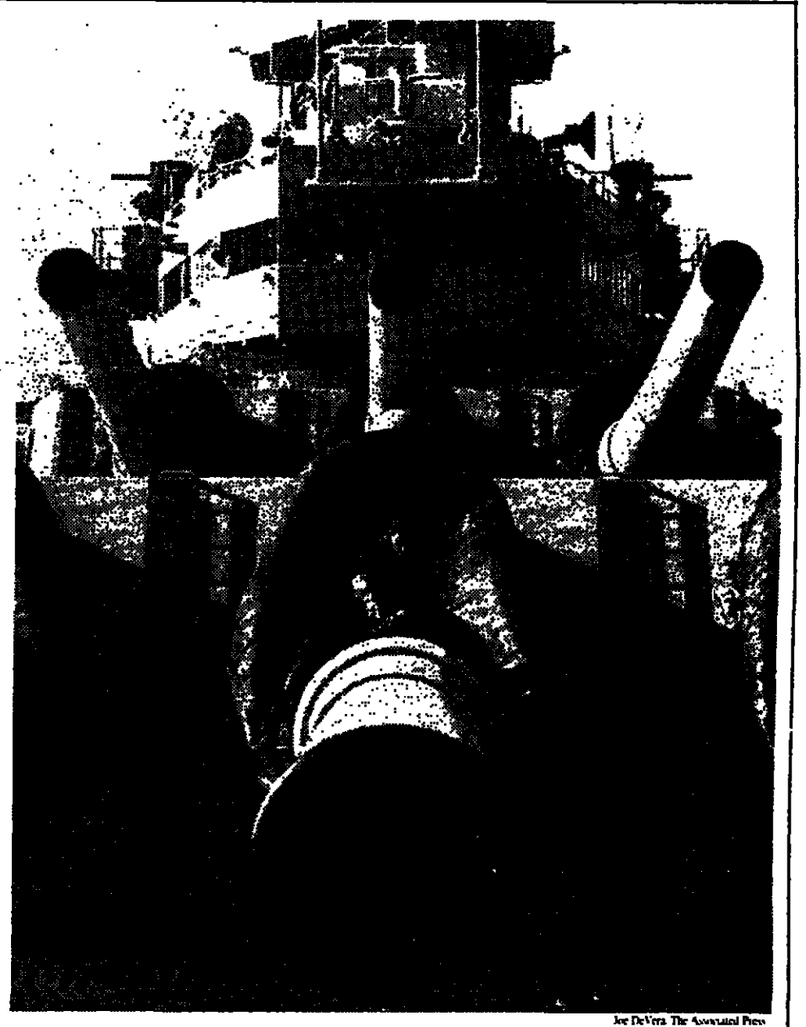
☐ 42 Iraqis surrendered to U.S. forces and 33 to other coaliton members Sunday, bringing the total to more than 1,000.

☐ U.S. lost its first aircraft to Iraqi fire in more than a week as an attack jet was shot down. The allies have lost 25 planes in combat: U.S. 18, Britain 5, Kuwait 1, Italy 1.

Assessment

"When we began the air campaign, we didn't pull any punches. We went after all of his strategic targets as well as his ground forces. I think when we begin the next stage or the next phase of the campaign, it will indeed be decisive. There's no doubt in my mind."

— Defense Secretary Cheney.



Joe DeVera The Associated Press

AIMED AT IRAQIS — A sailor greasing a 16-inch gun aboard the U.S. battleship Wisconsin.

War to Test U.S. 'AirLand Battle' Plan

By Malcolm W. Browne and Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

As allied forces arrayed against Iraq prepare to shift the war from the air to the ground, an American tactic called "AirLand Battle" is expected to undergo its first trial in combat. If the tactic succeeds, victory may be swift and allied casualties minimal. If it fails, battlefield confusion could greatly complicate fighting and prolong the war.

AirLand warfare — a tactical doctrine that the army persists in spelling as one word — was developed in the 1970s as a defense against a hypothetical Soviet invasion of Western Europe, in which Soviet armored forces would greatly outnumber those of the defenders.

In essence, a force using the tactic would concentrate its heaviest fire on the enemy's rear lines, long-range artillery, reserves and supply routes, crippling reserve tanks and armored vehicles before they could be brought to the front.

The object is to so weaken the underpinnings of a large army that its cutting edge can be shattered relatively painlessly. In an assault against the large and well-equipped Iraqi force in Kuwait, believed to number about 400,000, this could be achieved by planes, helicopters, battlefield missiles and large shells, like those fired from the Gulf by the big guns of the battleships Missouri and Wisconsin.

By eliminating the need to wage a protracted land war along a static front line, the allies could greatly reduce their casualties — one of the main objects of a strategy that must take political as well as military factors into consideration.

Punishing air strikes against Iraq's dug-in tanks and armored personnel carriers have already been in progress for two weeks, and will increase as the ground war approaches, military officials say.

Although allied leaders have not announced their timetable for launching a land offensive, most military experts believe that it will come in about two weeks — long enough from now that heavy equipment arriving from Europe will be in place, and before the Muslim holy season of Ramadan begins on March 17. After that, the weather in the Arabian Peninsula will grow steadily hotter, making it harder for infantrymen to fight.

Senior military officials say key weapons in the allied assault on Iraq's 4,500 tanks would be A-10 "Warthog" ground-support planes armed with infrared-guided Maverick missiles, and Apache helicopters armed with Hellfire missiles.

The hope is that the allies' main battle tanks — American-built M-60 and M-1 tanks, and British Chieftains — would only have to mop up the remains of the Iraqi armor. If Iraqi tanks cannot be destroyed by air strikes, allied armored forces, which cannot be transported by air in substantial numbers, would have to punch through the main Iraqi defenses, a potentially costly operation.

With air attacks on concrete and sandbagged revetments in which Iraq has shel-

See TACTIC, Page 5

Kiosk

Hussein Hails Spirit of Iraqis

NICOSIA (AP) — President Saddam Hussein on Sunday saluted his country's resistance to "the warplanes of shame" that have brought more than three weeks of bombardment, the Iraqi press agency, INA, reported.

The agency reported him as saying in a radio speech that the "steadfastness, faith and light in the chests of the Iraqis" was the "force of faith on the front line" — the soldiers in Kuwait who have been subjected to repeated bombing by the U.S.-led allies.

General News

Airlines and fire safety standards: U.S. reaches the high-cost threshold. Page 2.
Japan narrowly avoided an accident at one of its 38 nuclear reactors. Page 2.

Business / Finance

American Airlines and its pilots reached an agreement to avert a strike. Page 9.
John Major sees no need to devalue the pound. Page 9.

Crossword Page 5.
Weather Page 2.

Baltic Crackdown: What Has Gorbachev Gained?

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — His international prestige has been seriously undermined. Soviet liberals are talking about an incipient dictatorship. Hard-liners are bitter that the military crackdown in the Baltic republics was left unfinished.

So what did President Mikhail S. Gorbachev achieve by dispatching paratroops to Lithuania a month ago, a move widely interpreted as part of an effort to restore Moscow's control over the Soviet Union's rebellious republics?

At first glance, absolutely nothing. Separatist sentiment in all three Baltic states now stands at a high, as the nonbinding plebiscite on independence in Lithuania on Saturday demonstrated, with nationalists apparently winning 90 percent of the vote.

The pro-independence camp has been joined by a significant proportion of Lithuania's Russian-speaking minority that was sickened by the spectacle of Soviet soldiers' firing on unarmed civilians. The pro-Kremlin Committees for National Salvation that claimed to have seized power in Lithuania and Latvia have been forced to suspend their activities.

Viewed in a wider perspective, however, the bungled military operation in the Baltic states last month appears

NEWS ANALYSIS

to have provided Mr. Gorbachev with some badly needed political maneuvering room.

His moral authority may have plummeted at home and abroad, but his supporters are arguing that his political authority has been strengthened in the place that is most important to him: Russia, by far the largest Soviet republic.

"There was a real danger of Gorbachev's becoming a president nobody obeyed," a Communist Party official said. "Many republics, including Russia, wanted to reduce the center's functions to practically zero. The army was threatening to go off and do its own thing. Now at least people are listening to Gorbachev again."

According to a semiofficial version of events, Mr. Gorbachev came under mounting pressure from hard-liners late last year to reimpose strong central authority.

The disarray among pro-democracy forces meant that it was very difficult for him to resist demands by hard-liners in the Communist Party and the army for some kind of crackdown. So he gave these forces — known here as "conservatives" — a free hand to "reimpose order" in Lithuania, the republic that had gone further than any other in rejecting the Soviet Constitution.

Describing the situation, the Communist official said: "Gorbachev is now able to use the Lithuanian fiasco

See GORBACHEV, Page 4

Baker Counters Soviets Over Gulf War Tactics

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d on Sunday brushed aside Soviet complaints that the United States was on the verge of exceeding the United Nations mandate because it was destroying Iraq and not restricting itself to liberating Kuwait. But a top Republican senator said the Soviets might be correct.

The conflicting assessments from Mr. Baker and the senator, Bob Dole of Kansas, the minority leader, reflect what is likely to be growing debate within the anti-Iraq coalition about exactly what Washington's war goals are, as long it continues to depend on air power to wear down Iraq's military without any movement on the ground to remove Iraqi troops from Kuwait.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet president, added fuel to that debate Saturday when he declared in Moscow that the air war was assuming "an ever more alarming and dramatic scope" and that the "logic" of American military operations threatened to exceed the limited UN mandate.

"I would disagree with that," said Mr. Baker, when asked on CBS-TV about Mr. Gorbachev's remark. "The language calls for the use of all necessary means to implement the UN resolutions, which call for Iraq's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait and restoration of the leadership. So by taking on primarily military targets in Iraq, we are moving in that direction, and we're doing so in a manner that's going to reduce coalition casualties."

Asked whether he was worried that Mr. Gorbachev might be drifting away from the anti-Iraq coalition, Mr. Baker indicated that this was not a concern and that Mr. Gorbachev appeared to be speaking to some of his domestic constituencies rather than signaling a policy change.

"The Soviet Union gave us prior notice of this statement," Mr. Baker said. "It is true that the position, the principled position, they have taken alongside the United States has not been popular with many segments of Soviet society. So there is a significant amount of public opinion in the Soviet Union, particularly in some of the Muslim republics, with some of the military, that are very much opposed to the position they're taking, but they're sticking with that position."

Mr. Baker said Washington had no problem with the fact that the Soviet Middle East envoy, Yevgeni M. Primakov, was making a trip to Baghdad seeking to persuade President Saddam Hussein to withdraw

See BAKER, Page 4

By Cloning, a Little of Lincoln May Go a Long Way

By Warren E. Leary
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A government museum is considering an effort to clone tissue samples from Abraham Lincoln in an attempt to answer persistent questions about his health and how it might have affected his performance as president.

The work could set a precedent for examining the genetic material of other historical figures whose tissue has been preserved.

Several museums, special libraries, hospitals and research institutions hold tissue samples from scores of historical figures, including many U.S. presidents, military leaders and politicians.

Examples include locks of hair and tissue removed in surgery or autopsy.

After a symposium over the weekend on Lincoln's health, the National Museum of Health and Medicine announced the appointment of an expert committee to study the technical and ethical feasibility of examining of samples of hair, bone and blood from Lincoln to see if any genetic material remains 126 years after the president's assassination.

Testing would require destruction of tiny amounts of the samples to recover the genetic substance DNA, which could then be cloned to produce quantities sufficient for research.

There are questions about how well the samples were preserved in their early years and whether the DNA was destroyed.

The museum's collection of Lincoln's tissue, obtained at his autopsy, includes blood stains from the shirt cuffs of a doctor, two locks of hair totaling about 180 strands less than two inches long, and 7 bone fragments weighing a total of more than 10 grams from the head wound where Lincoln was shot.

Genetic material could disclose whether Lincoln was afflicted with an inherited disease called Marfan syndrome, as some experts suspect from indirect evidence, which could have taken his life at any time, even if John Wilkes Booth had not assassinated him at Ford's Theater on April 14, 1865.

When Lincoln was killed, a few months into his second term, he was 56 years old, an age at which three-quarters of the people with Marfan syndrome would normally have been dead under 19th century medical care, today's experts say.

People with Marfan syndrome often grow tall and gangly.

See CLONE, Page 2

Japan Narrowly Avoids Atomic Accident

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

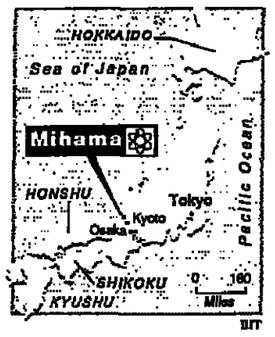
TOKYO — Japan narrowly escaped a major nuclear accident over the weekend when a pipe apparently broke in a 19-year-old nuclear power plant and touched off a series of events that ultimately forced the emergency flooding of the plant's reactor to cool its nuclear fuel.

Government officials and the Kansai Electric Power Co., which owns the plant, said that no radiation escaped from the plant itself and that no one was injured.

But Japanese newspapers and outside experts said the accident, which occurred Saturday afternoon, was the worst since Japan began operating nuclear power plants two decades ago.

If an emergency cooling system had not worked properly, they said, the result could have been very similar to the kind of damage that took place at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania in 1979.

Nonetheless, for the Japanese government, which relies on nuclear energy to supply more than a quarter of its electric power and is pursuing a huge program to build more reactors, the biggest damage from the accident may be political.



IHT

A growing anti-nuclear movement in Japan has delayed more than a dozen projects, including the opening of Japan's first facility to re-process uranium. So far, the government's efforts to counter the dissent has largely failed.

Although the government has said that it wants nuclear power to account for 36 percent of Japan's electricity needs by 1995, up from 25.5 percent last year, growing opposition makes it very unlikely it will reach that goal.

"This could be a major setback," an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Sunday. "We don't know yet."

Reports about the scope and details of the accident on Saturday were still sketchy, and government officials say it may be a month or more before they fully understand what happened. The reactor itself, one of three in the small town of Mihama, 220 miles (350 kilometers) west of Tokyo and not far from the ancient capital of Kyoto, will be inoperable for at least several months.

The reactor is part of the No. 2 power plant at Mihama, a pressurized water reactor that began operation in 1972. It was built by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan's largest builder of nuclear plants, based on a design from Westinghouse. About a third of Japan's nuclear power plants are in the region surrounding Mihama.

In plants like Mihama, water surrounding the core is heated by the nuclear reaction and pumped into a second vessel. Heat from the thin tubes carrying the irradiated water turns water in a second vessel into steam, which in turn drives a turbine to generate electric power.

According to reports in the Japanese press and accounts released by Kansai Electric, the trouble began with abnormal radioactivity readings in the secondary cooling system, which generates the steam to turn the turbines. At the time the 500-megawatt reactor was operating at maximum capacity.

Workers in the control room of the plant started to reduce the power output when they detected the higher-than-usual readings. But 10 minutes later the reactor automatically stopped, after the water pressure in the core dropped precipitously. If the core is left exposed, the result can be a "meltdown," an overheating of the fuel that can, if uncontolled, lead to a large release of radioactivity.

In this case, there was apparently no imminent danger of a meltdown because an emergency cooling system was activated, flooding the reactor core. Japanese officials said, however, that this marked the first time that an emergency cooling system has functioned to halt any reactor.

Company officials did not give a cause for the accident, saying an investigation was still under way. But local nuclear experts, quoted in the Japanese press, said they were virtually certain that the cause was a broken pipe that allowed radioactive water from the core to spill into the secondary cooling system. There have been reports in the past of three separate incidents in which small cracks developed in the plant's piping system, because of corrosion.

Fire Standards For U.S. Airlines: Are More Needed?

By Don Phillips
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A total of 67 people aboard USAir Flight 1493 survived the fiery collision with a smaller plane on Feb. 1 in Los Angeles by scrambling from exits as choking smoke and heat spread through the cabin.

But 17 others who managed to unbuckle their seat belts and move toward exits died within a few feet of safety.

The crash has again raised questions about how far the government should go in requiring airlines to build fire safety into passenger cabins.

Numerous steps have been taken in the last decade to give passengers a few extra seconds or minutes to escape crashes after they have survived the impact.

But still unresolved are what further steps, some of them costly, should be required.

Should cabin sprinkler systems be installed?

Should passengers be given smoke hoods?

Should seats near window exits be removed?

The USAir jetliner was an older plane that had some, but not all, of the new fire-retarding technology.

The seats were made of a material designed to slow the spread of flames. The plane contained fire extinguishers, smoke hoods for the cabin crew, floor-track lighting to guide passengers to exits and other fire safety measures required by the Federal Aviation Administration in the last few years.

But it did not have carpeting and wall and ceiling fabrics designed to reduce flammability and heat release. The Federal Aviation Administration now requires such materials on new airliners and requires that they be installed on older planes when they go through a major maintenance check.

The USAir plane had not been through such a check since the rule became final on Aug. 20.

The crash provided almost a textbook illustration of the effectiveness of fire safety systems. The impact was almost fully survivable for passengers on the Boeing 737.

Although all passengers and crew were killed in the smaller SkyWest plane, and the captain was killed on the USAir flight, one passenger on the 737 was found buckled in his seat, apparently the only person unable to try to escape. Other dead passengers were found near window exits or apparently trying to reach door exits.

One flight attendant died and another was injured at the front of the plane, possibly because they stayed behind to help passengers.

The two attendants at the rear apparently saved lives by quickly opening escape doors and authoritatively directing passengers through the darkness and heat toward the doors.

Although one exit jammed and another was blocked by fire, four others opened, and many passengers managed to escape.

The airport fire department arrived within one minute, investigators said, and immediately began pouring foam into the open window exits. Several passengers said they felt their way to safety by going toward the cool spray from the foam.

With so many things going right, why were 17 people unable to get out?

Whether reduced-flammability materials would have provided the extra moments that would have allowed them to escape is something the National Transportation Safety Board will not determine for weeks or months.

It is clear, according to federal investigators, that current systems did help passengers survive. Jim Burnett, a board member, said several passengers reported that the floor-track lighting, which the board required planes to install, helped them escape.

Critics charge that the FAA is going too slow, particularly on long-standing efforts to make window exits more accessible — either by removing a seat next to the exit or making the space between the rows wider at window exits.

Matthew H. Finucane, director of air safety and health for the Association of Flight Attendants, said it was "unforgivable" that the aviation agency had taken more than five years to act on the issue.

Anthony J. Broderick, the Federal Aviation Administration's associate administrator for regulation and certification, said he could understand why some critics grew impatient with the regulatory process. But he said it was also the FAA's job to be sure the proper action was taken and no harm was done.

He said that removing one seat from exit doors would chop 2 percent of an airplane's revenue generating capacity.

"Spreading the seats is a more reasonable approach, one that we are analyzing," he said.

Mr. Broderick said the aviation agency had put into force dozens of fire safety rules over the last few years that have helped passengers survive.

Fire safety advocates, such as the Aviation Consumer Action Project, say providing passengers with smoke hoods could increase their chances of surviving. Other groups want airplanes equipped with sprinkler systems.

There is widespread resistance to smoke hoods in the industry and government, partly because most experts feel passengers would delay their exits to put on the smoke hood, defeating its purpose.

Walter S. Coleman, vice president for operations at the Air Transport Association, said research had shown that people resisted putting something over their heads when they were already choking, even if they knew it would help them breathe.

But a major worldwide effort is under way to produce a cabin sprinkler system that would spray a fine mist of water from the ceiling, dissipating hot gases and slowing the point of "flashover," when the gases erupt into an unsurvivable fire.

WORLD BRIEFS

Effort to Clean Up A-Arms Plants Criticized by Congressional Study

WASHINGTON — A congressional study says the government's effort to clean up atomic weapons plants is being hampered by a shortage of resources and a lack of public credibility, and it criticizes the Energy Department for understating the health threat posed by the plants.

The report also warned that the department had no strategy "to evaluate potential off-site human exposure" to the huge amounts of radioactive and highly toxic wastes at the plants.

The Energy Department, responding to the report, said it agreed with many of the findings and added that the report confirmed the severity of the weapons plant cleanup task and the shortage of adequate technology to deal with some of it.

The highly critical assessment of the government's effort to clean up the weapons plants comes as the administration is asking Congress for an additional $4.4 billion for the task next fiscal year. Overall, it has been estimated that the job will cost $150 billion over as long as 30 years.

Serbs Say Vatican Would Aid Croatia

BELGRADE (AP) — Communist-ruled Serbia accused the Vatican on Sunday of promising Croatia a $4 billion loan intended to help it break away from Yugoslavia.

"The Vatican is prepared to invest $4 billion in the Republic of Croatia to help the breakup of Yugoslavia," said Politika, a daily newspaper that often reflects Serbian government views. A senior Croatian official denied any deal, dismissing the allegation as "a continuation of the anti-Croatian propaganda campaign." Vatican officials could not be reached for comment.

Yugoslavia's federation of six states has been under increasing strain after failure to agree on a solution to the country's long-standing political crisis.

Salyut Bits Found Near Buenos Aires

MOSCOW (AP) — Large chunks of the Soviet space station Salyut-7, which fell to Earth last week, were found 20 kilometers (12 miles) from Buenos Aires, the Tass press agency reported Sunday in a dispatch from Argentina.

A cylindrical piece of the station found Saturday near the city of Chaniar was 3.5 meters in diameter, Tass said, quoting a police spokesman. The police sealed off the area where the space debris was found, Tass added. It gave no other details.

Albanian Discounts Coup Rumors

VIENNA (Reuters) — Albania's defense minister, Kico Mustaqi, on Sunday dismissed rumors that the army was planning a coup before the country's first democratic elections, which are scheduled for next month.

"These concoctions are a product only of diseased or haughty minds, thirsty for power," he told the official press agency ATA.

But a founder of the opposition Democratic Party, Sali Berisha, said clashes between would-be emigrants and the police in the port city of Durres on Saturday had been sparked by efforts to destabilize the political situation.

Manila Bases Talks: The 5th Round

MANILA (Reuters) — The United States said Sunday that it would be better able to help the Philippines economically if it had more time to phase down its military presence in the country.

But it stressed that, if necessary, it could fight any aggression and prevail without the need of a single American soldier on Philippine soil.

The chief U.S. negotiator, Richard L. Armitage, made the statement on arrival in Manila for the fifth round of talks on the future of U.S. military bases in the former American colony. The U.S. lease on Clark Air Base, Subic Bay Naval Base and four smaller installations expires in September.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Bitter U.K. Storms and Cold Kill 6

LONDON (UPI) — Bitter winter cold and snowstorms swirling across from the Continent killed six people in Britain, and forecasters warned Sunday of another week of the worst winter weather since 1987.

Snowstorms since Thursday dropped nine inches (22 centimeters) of snow on the London metropolitan area, 14 inches in Wales and 20 inches in Yorkshire, the worst affected areas. The storms paralyzed transportation, caused havoc for businesses and unleashed furious criticism from rail commuters.

London bookmakers got into the act, offering odds of 4 to 5 if snow falls on St. Valentine's Day and 16 to 1 if Britain's lowest temperature of minus 27 degrees centigrade (minus 17 Fahrenheit) in 1896 is broken this month.

British Airways Slashes U.S. Fares

NEW YORK (AP) — British Airways cut round-trip airfares by 33 percent Sunday for flights between the United States and Britain and said it would give refunds with two weeks' notice.

The airline set a March 15 deadline for purchase of the cut-rate tickets for travel between April 6 and Oct. 31. Passengers who cancel less than 14 days before their trip will get credit toward a ticket on a future flight. The fare cut brings the peak summer fare on midweek flights between New York and London to $588. Cheaper fares are available in April, May and October. Fares for weekend flights are higher.

Ferry service between Sweden and Estonia will continue despite crippling financial losses caused by the Soviet crackdown in the Baltic. "We decided to continue the service, because our ferry Nord Estonia is the umbilical cord linking Sweden to Estonia," Hans Laidwa, the chief executive of the firm N.T. Estline, said in Stockholm. *(AFP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Andorra, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Cameroon, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Panama, Uruguay, Vatican City, Venezuela.

TUESDAY: Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Ecuador, Haiti, Indonesia, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Nepal, Panama, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Venezuela.

WEDNESDAY: Jamaica, Panama.

THURSDAY: Hong Kong, Macao, South Korea, Taiwan.

FRIDAY: Brunei, China, Hong Kong, Macao, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan.

SATURDAY: China, Hong Kong, Macao, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea.

SUNDAY: China, Taiwan.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters

Bill Stover/The New York Times

NEW AGE — In St. Louis, Missouri, students on their way to school watching videotapes as part of a trial program to try to curb disciplinary problems on buses. Drawbacks: High costs, and the students do not want to leave the bus after it reaches the school.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Schwarzkopf Senior: A Retrospective View

The Lindbergh kidnapping of 1932 was the most sensational crime of its time, and the investigation headed by H. Norman Schwarzkopf, whose son and namesake is the allied commander in the Gulf war, was highly controversial, The Washington Post says.

The senior Schwarzkopf was superintendent of the New Jersey State Police when 2-year-old Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. was kidnapped and murdered. Bruno Richard Hauptmann, an immigrant German carpenter, was electrocuted for the crime in April 1936, although many people were not convinced that he was guilty. New Jersey's governor at the time, Harold Hoffman, wrote the elder Schwarzkopf, "Had ordinary sound police methods been used following the commission of the crime, many doubts entertained today might have been eliminated."

In 1981, with release of the files under the Freedom of Information Act, disturbing facts about the case emerged. The handwriting expert who testified that Hauptmann had written the ransom notes had previously insisted he had not — but the jurors were never told that. Nor were they told that there were fingerprints on the first note that were not Hauptmann's.

At least two books, "Scapegoat" in 1976 by Anthony Scaduto, and "The Airman and the Carpenter: The Lindbergh Kidnapping and the Framing of Richard Hauptmann" in 1985 by Ludovic Kennedy, have been written in an effort to clear Hauptmann's name. Mr. Kennedy said last week, "In Schwarzkopf's behalf, I will say that he truly believed Hauptmann was guilty."

Short Takes

A device used in stores to foil shoplifters is finding its way into hospitals and nursing homes, The New York Times reports. A virtually tamper-proof electronic sensor sets off an alarm when it is passed through specially wired exits. It is being used in plastic bracelets worn by newborn infants while they are in the hospital and by Alzheimer's patients. The alarm goes off when an unauthorized person tries to remove the baby from the maternity ward, or when the disease-disoriented patient wanders off.

The Los Angeles Raiders wear a logo depicting an eye-patched pirate on their black-and-silver uniforms and cultivate an image of rough, mean football and colorful off-field behavior. Now Raiders caps and jackets have become popular with members of teen-age gangs throughout the country, and have been banned by several high schools. The National Football League is launching a campaign whose theme is that youths can take a stand against drugs and violence and still wear team clothing. Al LoCasale, a Raiders executive, says, "People who think you can take a cap off a kid's head and solve a complex socioeconomic problem are almost too simplistic to be making those kinds of decisions."

Arthur Higbee

CLONE: *Scientists Seeking to Answer Questions About Lincoln's Health*

(Continued from page 1)

with unusually long limbs and fingers. The National Marfan Foundation estimates that 40,000 Americans are afflicted.

The ailment can cause abnormalities and weakness in bones and joints, eyes, the heart and blood vessels. Those afflicted are at risk of sudden death from exertion, which can cause the aorta, the main artery from the heart, to burst. Others die from other complications.

Some scientists suggest that genetic evidence also might one day show whether Lincoln suffered from chronic depression, as several biographers suspect, or from other conditions that affected his decision making.

Dr. Mark E. Neely Jr., director of the Lincoln Museum in Fort Wayne, Indiana, said:

"For more than 20 years, scholars have debated the Marfan's issue, and I would be relieved to have this question put to rest. Lincoln spoke very little about his health, but he was a remarkable physical specimen of frontier strength. Marfan's may have been quietly killing him, but it didn't affect him."

Dr. Victor A. McKusick, professor of medical genetics at Johns Hopkins University and an expert on Marfan syndrome who agreed to be chairman of the eight-member panel, said DNA from a dead person could reveal much.

DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is the basic building block of heredity. The 100,000 genes in the nucleus of each human cell are made of DNA, and the genes define the essence of the person.

"Looking at a person's genetic setup could tell you if they were at increased risk of cancer or some other disease, even when you couldn't establish that these things actually happened to them," Dr. McKusick said. "For certain genetically dominant disorders, like Marfan's, it would be more certain that this person was afflicted. In either case, this information might be useful if considered with other historical information."

The proposal to look for Lincoln's DNA came from Dr. Darwin J. Prockop, chairman of biochemistry and molecular biology at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and a specialist in connective tissue research.

Dr. Prockop said researchers at several institutions had identified the approximate location of the gene that causes Marfan syndrome.

Work is so advanced, he said, that the gene should be isolated and its disease-causing defect identified within two years.

"If we can put together a library of Lincoln's DNA, it could be available to check against for genetic defects as they are identified," Dr. Prockop said.

A laboratory could determine whether there was usable DNA in Lincoln's tissue by testing a sample of bone weighing only one one-hundred-thousandth of a millionth of a gram, he said.

If DNA was present, he said, a process called the polymerase chain reaction could be employed to copy the DNA thousands of times until there was enough to work with.

Dr. Marc S. Micozzi, director of the Washington museum, said the institution's officials decided that they needed the advice of the expert panel on scientific, ethical, legal and other questions before making a decision.

The institution, which is on the grounds of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, was formerly named the Medical Museum of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. In its collections are 17,000 specimens, including tissue samples from several presidents and military leaders.

Although the advisory panel will specifically study the Lincoln proposal, its work will pertain to similar studies of other historical figures.

It will examine questions like how to minimize the amount of material used, whether less destructive techniques might be available soon, whether descendants should approve and even how the historical figure would have approved the use of his tissue.

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U.K. Tories Confirm Black Lawyer As Future Candidate for Parliament

Reuters

CHELTENHAM, England — A black lawyer was confirmed Sunday as a parliamentary candidate for the governing Conservative Party after his initial selection had been criticized in overtly racial terms.

John Taylor, 38, the British-born son of a former West Indies test cricketer, will become Britain's first black Conservative member of Parliament — the Labor Party has four — if elected for Cheltenham in general voting that must be held by mid-1992.

Many local party members had felt that national headquarters forced Mr. Taylor's candidacy in December; one prominent Conservative had called him "a bloody nigger." Mr. Taylor won Sunday's confirmatory vote, 406 to 164, which Prime Minister John Major termed "the right decision, overwhelmingly reached."

Aaron Siskind Dies at 87, Postwar Art Photographer

New York Times Service

Aaron Siskind, 87, a photographer best known for his nearly abstract black-and-white work and a major influence on the development of postwar art photography, died Friday a stroke in Providence, Rhode Island.

As a working photographer and as a teacher, Mr. Siskind sought to demonstrate the expressive potential of a medium often thought to be limited to the mere depiction.

His mature work, consisting of close-up details of painted walls, asphalt pavement, rocks and lava flows, represents a bold negation of the camera's customary perspectival depth.

"First, and emphatically, I accept the flat plane of the picture surface as the primary frame of reference of the picture," Mr. Siskind wrote in 1950.

His pictures have the traditional descriptiveness of conventional photographs and also carry graphic, metaphoric emotional power. His allegiance to the flat surface plane was shared by the Abstract Expressionist painters of the time, many of whom were his friends.

Reverend James Cleveland, 59, Noted Gospel Musician

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The Reverend James Cleveland, 59, a baritone who taught Aretha Franklin to sing spirituals and inspired many other artists, died Saturday of heart failure.

Mr. Cleveland, a pianist, singer, composer, arranger, producer and church pastor, was known as "the king of gospel." He is credited with writing and arranging more than 400 gospel songs, including "Everything Will Be All Right," "The Love of God," and "Peace Be Still."

Jim Jacoby, 58, Emulated Father's Bridge Expertise

Jim Jacoby, 58, one of the world's great bridge players, died Friday of cancer in Dallas, his family said. Mr. Jacoby was the son of the late Oswald Jacoby, one of the game's most celebrated figures.

The younger Jacoby won his first national title in 1955 at the age of 22 and went on to win 15 more. At his death he was the fifth-ranked U.S. player in career master points.

■ *Other Deaths:*

Alfredo C. Machado, 68, the cofounder of Brazil's leading publisher of general-interest fiction and nonfiction books, Friday of brain cancer in Rio de Janeiro.

Carroll Carroll, 88, a writer credited with creating Bing Crosby's easygoing radio patter, Tuesday of heart failure in Hollywood, California.

Karl L. Rankin, 92, who was ambassador to Nationalist China and Yugoslavia before retiring in 1961 after 34 years with the State Department, Jan. 15 of prostate cancer in Kennebunk, Maine.

John Steinbeck IV, 44, a writer and the son of the author of "The Grapes of Wrath," of complications from back surgery Thursday in Encinitas, California.

General Mário Firmino Miguel, 58, commander of the Portuguese Army since January 1987, Sunday after a road accident, a military spokesman in Lisbon said.

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WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
EUROPE					
Amsterdam	3	37	-1	30	r
Athens	15	59	9	48	pc
Barcelona	15	59	11	52	pc
Belgrade	9	48	2	36	r
Berlin	1	34	-3	27	sn
Brussels	3	37	-1	30	r
Budapest	1	34	-5	23	sn
Copenhagen	3	37	0	32	sn
Costa Del Sol	18	64	6	43	pc
Dublin	7	45	4	39	r
Edinburgh	2	36	0	32	sn
Faro	—	—	—	—	—
Florence	6	43	0	32	pc
Frankfurt	0	32	-5	23	sn
Geneva	4	39	-1	30	sn
Helsinki	-4	25	-8	18	sn
Las Palmas	19	66	15	59	pc
Lisbon	15	59	8	46	pc
London	7	45	2	36	r
Luxembourg	2	36	-3	27	sn
Madrid	10	50	1	34	pc
Milan	1	34	-3	27	sn
Moscow	-5	23	-12	10	sn
Munich	-1	30	-4	25	sn
Nice	9	48	4	39	pc
Oslo	-2	28	-5	23	sn
Paris	2	36	-3	27	sn
Prague	1	34	-6	21	sn
Reykjavik	3	37	1	34	r
Rome	14	57	11	52	pc
Stockholm	-3	27	-7	19	sn
Strasbourg	-1	30	-3	27	sn
Venice	2	36	1	34	r
Vienna	1	34	-4	25	sn
Warsaw	-1	30	-4	25	sn
Zurich	3	37	0	32	sn
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	17	63	7	45	fr
Istanbul	6	43	5	41	r
Manama	—	—	—	—	—
Riyadh	—	—	—	—	—
Tel Aviv	—	—	—	—	—
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	—
Sydney	26	79	22	72	sh

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ASIA					
Bangkok	36	97	24	75	sh
Beijing	7	45	-3	27	sn
Hong Kong	21	70	19	66	r
Manila	32	90	21	70	sh
New Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
Seoul	1	34	-3	27	sn
Shanghai	13	55	1	34	r
Singapore	30	86	24	75	sh
Taipei	22	72	17	63	r
Tokyo	9	48	2	36	r
AFRICA					
Algiers	17	63	5	41	cl
Cape Town	26	79	16	61	fr
Casablanca	15	59	5	41	r
Harare	25	77	17	63	fr
Lagos	32	90	28	82	fr
Nairobi	22	72	12	54	fr
Tunis	14	61	7	45	r
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	28	82	19	66	fr
Lima	26	79	18	64	fr
Mexico City	21	70	8	46	fr
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	-7	19	-12	10	sn
Atlanta	20	68	2	36	fr
Boston	8	46	-4	25	fr
Chicago	3	37	-11	12	fr
Denver	10	50	-4	25	fr
Detroit	3	37	-10	14	fr
Honolulu	28	82	19	66	sh
Houston	22	72	6	43	fr
Los Angeles	22	72	11	52	fr
Miami	25	77	19	66	fr
Minneapolis	-4	25	-15	5	fr
Montreal	0	32	-15	5	fr
Nassau	26	79	16	61	pc
New York	9	48	-2	28	fr
Phoenix	25	77	11	52	fr
San Francisco	16	61	8	46	fr
Seattle	12	54	5	41	fr
Toronto	-1	30	-6	21	sn
Washington	5	41	-1	30	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly rough. FRANKFURT: Overcast. Temp. -1 — 6 (30 — 21). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 1 — -3 (34 — 27). MADRID: Partly cloudy. Overcast. 2 — -2 (36 — 28). ROME: Showers. Temp. 11 — 8 (52 — 46). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Snow. Temp. -2 — -12 (28 — 10). BANGKOK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 35 — 26 (95 — 79). HONG KONG: Partly cloudy. Temp. 22 — 18 (72 — 64). SEOUL: Cloudy. Temp. 3 — -3 (37 — 27). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 32 — 24 (90 — 75). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 12 — 5 (54 — 41). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp. 30 — 24 (86 — 75).

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WAR IN THE GULF: Israelis face a new enemy at home — complacency

Top Level U.S.-Israel Talks Set

On Agenda: Aid And Peace Plans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israel, which is worried about the Iraqi threat and about its own postwar role in the Middle East, is sending Defense Minister Moshe Arens and Foreign Minister David Levy to Washington this week for top-level talks.

Mr. Arens, the highest ranking Israeli to visit Washington since the war erupted, left late Sunday and was to meet with Defense Secretary Dick Cheney on Monday. Mr. Levy leaves Monday for Canada and the United States.

Mr. Arens's departure followed the 31st Iraqi missile attack on Israel. The Scud, fired early Saturday, wounded 26 people.

Israeli news reports said Sunday that U.S. aid would figure in Mr. Arens's talks, which were arranged at short notice. Israel, the biggest recipient of U.S. aid at $3 billion a year, wants billions more.

Speaking of aid, an adviser to Mr. Arens, Danny Naveh, said, "This subject could come up, but of course at the heart of our concerns these days is the present war, the current threat and the need to remove it."

Mr. Levy asked for the meeting with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d with the knowledge that Washington may move forcefully after the war to resolve the Palestinian problem to satisfy its Arab allies in the Gulf war.

Mr. Levy has said that Israel will face a "hurricane of pressure" after the war. He has voiced concern that new U.S. ties with Arab states, especially Syria, would increase pressure on Israel to take part in a Middle East peace conference — an idea it vehemently opposes.

An adviser to Mr. Levy, Aliza Goren, said that U.S. guarantees for a $400 million housing loan to build homes for thousands of Soviet immigrants was on the foreign minister's agenda for his meeting with Mr. Baker.

About 1,500 Palestinian workers returned to jobs in Israel on Sunday for the first time since the West Bank and Gaza Strip were put under curfew at the start of the war.

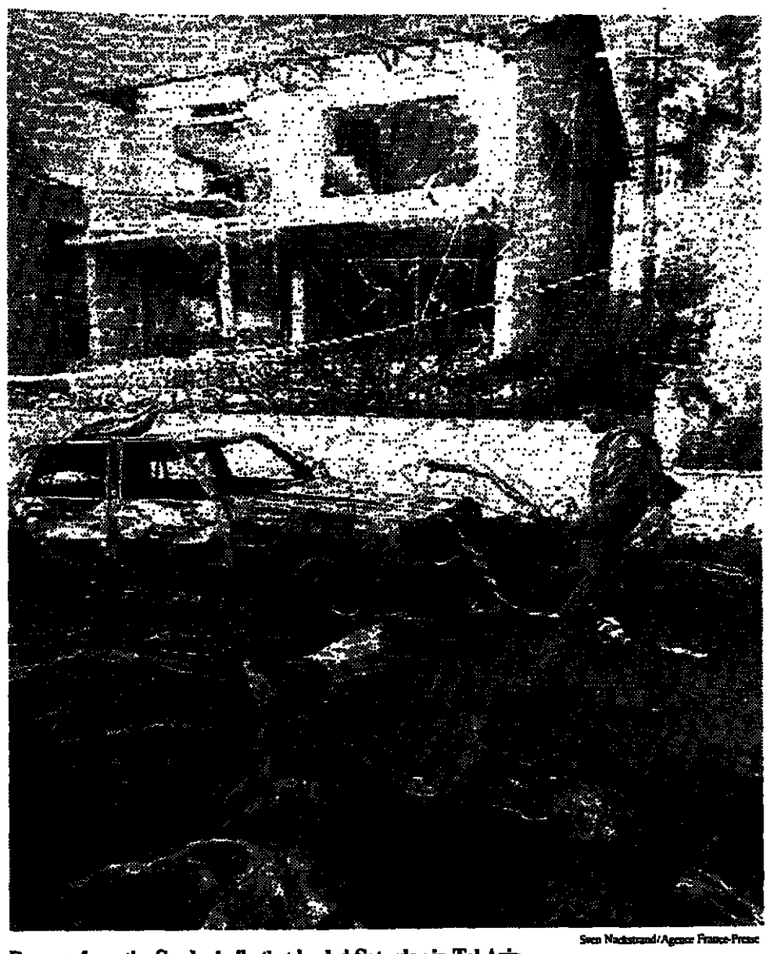
A source in the military government of the occupied territories said the army issued entry permits for about 6,000 workers, or about 5 percent of those who worked in Israel before the war.

But thousands of laborers did not return, apparently because of transportation problems and confusion over where curfews were lifted. Army officials said Palestinian activists were discouraging people from working in Israel, but Palestinians denied they were under pressure not to work.

Arab workers were still banned from the Tel Aviv and Haifa areas, where Iraqi missiles have hit.

Israeli radio reported that the army warned citrus growers to use armed guards at farms where Palestinians would be working.

About 110,000 Palestinians were cut off from jobs in Israel when the army clamped a curfew on the 1.7 million Palestinians in the territories hours after the war erupted. *(Reuters, AP)*



Sven Nackstrand/Agence France-Presse

Damage from the Scud missile that landed Saturday in Tel Aviv.

Learning to Live With Scuds

After Initial Panic, Israelis Seem Resigned to Attacks

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — As the 31st Iraqi missile hurtled toward a quiet neighborhood in the Tel Aviv area this weekend, the most persistent civil-defense warnings being broadcast to Israel's people were admonitions against complacency.

If President Saddam Hussein of Iraq is hoping that repeated Scud missile attacks will so anger and exasperate Israelis that the government has no choice but to respond, then it would appear that he has seriously misjudged the Israeli people.

After 11 rounds of missile attacks, at least 4 deaths, 300 injuries and 1,000 homes damaged or destroyed, most Israelis seem to be facing the continuing threat with relative good cheer and hardened resolve that they will not let Iraq goad them into doing something it is not in their interest to do.

A total of 26 people were hurt in the attack on Saturday morning, none of them seriously. About 150 homes were damaged.

Bensi, 28, the owner of a coffee shop whose home 20 meters from the point of impact was heavily damaged, smiled as he said: "When it happens to you, I wouldn't say it is routine. But no one here is sad or angry."

Military censorship regulations prevent publication of his full name or a precise description of the area hit. But as Bensi waited to file a damage claim, he waved down the street toward the area of greatest damage and said: "You don't see people not smiling. We don't feel like something so terrible has happened, because we know we will be here tomorrow."

Nearby, Carmela, a sales clerk in a damaged store, said, "If Saddam Hussein wants us to strike back, we are not going to let him bring us down to his level."

For the first few days after the missile attacks began, Israelis seemed traumatized. Many cowered in their homes, with gas masks at their chests, listening to the radio and keeping their children close at hand. For most people the threat was new, and it was aimed at Tel Aviv, in the nation's heartland.

But now, the missile attacks have become just one more danger among the lethal, unpredictable threats that Israelis face almost every day. Most see it as the price of living in this land.

For example, when they turned on the news Friday morning, Israelis learned that three soldiers had been wounded when Jordanian gunmen sneaked across the border and threw a hand grenade at a military bus. A few hours later, an Israeli guard in Jerusalem shot and wounded a Palestinian who had attacked him with an ax.

Two days earlier, an Arab traveling on a bus got up and attacked a soldier with a knife. And on the northern border in the last 10 days, residents have spent most nights sleeping in their bomb shelters because of repeated missile attacks by Palestinian guerrillas based in southern Lebanon.

"It's a scene that has become a familiar one after the last three and a half weeks or so," an Israeli radio reporter summed up, standing at the site of the latest attack.

"Once again, after a few nights of quiet, a Friday night, the Jewish Sabbath has become the traditional day, it seems, for Saddam to throw Scud missiles at Israel."

Certainly, while the fires still blazed at 3 A.M. and those hurt were still being dug from the rubble of their homes, some residents of the quiet residential street expressed panic, shock — even near-hysteria.

But by late morning, workers had filled in the crater in the street where the largest piece of the missile fell. Residents were taping large plastic sheets, distributed by the city, over broken windows and blasted doors.

Workers from Dedi & Yoel's Moving Co. were already loading furniture and belongings from damaged dwellings into the backs of vans. And while residents sorted through the debris in the living rooms and kitchens that lay open to the street after the missile blast blew down walls, most were philosophical.

"I was afraid last night, but not now," a young girl told the radio reporter.

Miriam, 84, a woman who was at home alone when the missile fell, destroying her house, said: "You know, it's funny — I am not very afraid, and I really don't know why. It just happens, that's all."

On Saturday afternoon, the streets surrounding the point of impact were thronged with relaxed Sabbath strollers. Most carried their gas masks with them.

But by now, people had taken the plain brown boxes with civil defense warnings stenciled on all sides and covered them with bright drawings, wrapping paper or exaggerated caricatures of Mr. Hussein.

At the attack site, a shopkeeper's sign, plastered over a display window shattered by the missile blast, read: "Despite Saddam Hussein, we are open for business as usual Saturday evening."

Kurd Puts Civilian Casualties At 3,000

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

ON THE IRAQI-IRANIAN-TURKISH BORDER — Masoud Barzani, overall commander of Iraqi Kurdish guerrillas opposed to President Saddam Hussein, estimated that allied bombing had killed or wounded "about 3,000 civilians" in the Kurdish districts of northern Iraq alone.

Mr. Barzani also said U.S. planes had "repeatedly and with great accuracy" hit a presumed uranium mine in Kurdistan guarded by a unit of the Republican Guard.

"Previously nobody except high Ba'athist officials were allowed into the sealed area," he said. "Over the past months, foreign experts were seen entering and leaving the site as well as totally covered large trucks, which entered and emerged from totally sealed tunnels."

But he also noted raids on a sugar refinery in the Kurdish city of Sulamaniya, on textile plants in Baghdad and Mosul, on a cement plant near the northern Kurdish city of Erbil, on various provincial government palaces, on a hospital, a prison, security headquarters and a domestic heating-gas plant in Mosul and on offices of the governing Ba'ath Party nationwide.

One guerrilla recently returned from Sulamaniya said that the secret police were sufficiently worried by allied bombing that every 48 hours they loaded files, equipment and personnel into trucks and changed locations.

Based on regular reports from intelligence agents in Kurdistan and the rest of Iraq, Mr. Barzani said that "both sides are exaggerating" their estimates of civilian casualties. With rare exceptions, Iraq had succeeded in sealing off data about its military losses, he said.

He said the allies were playing down civilian casualties, contending that only military targets had been hit, while Iraqi authorities have played up civilian losses but withheld detailed figures "for fear of panicking the population."

"Up to now," he said, "we have definitive information that the allies have not targeted civilian residential areas."

But he said that although some allied bombing had been precise, other raids had produced civilian casualties because bombing had seemed "inaccurate" or because Iraqi installations had been relocated close to population centers. At Harir, east of Erbil, for example, he said about 300 Kurds were killed or wounded when U.S. planes bombed a Iraqi helicopter base inside a camp that held thousands of Kurds.

Despite such civilian casualties, Mr. Barzani quoted an Arabic proverb — "A slaughtered sheep does not suffer by being skinned" — reflecting Iraqi repression over the last two decades that has included razing 4,000 Kurdish villages, using poison gas against Kurdish civilians and placing many survivors in concentration camps and refugee centers.

"We have no villages left to hit," he said. "So what is happening does not hurt that much."

Despite Kurdish casualties, other guerrillas recently returned from deep inside Iraq told of Kurds standing on the roofs of their houses and "happily watching" attacking planes.

In Kurdistan alone, Mr. Barzani said, U.S. warplanes based at the Turkish base at Incirlik had carried out raids day and night and lost only one aircraft.

Rx — 14th Century Medicine

A Doctor Says Baghdad's Medical Care Is Degenerating

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

AMMAN, Jordan — The allied forces may be waging high-tech warfare against Iraq, but medical care there in some ways has returned to the Middle Ages.

Surgeons are performing operations by candlelight, and at least one victim of an air attack had to be carried to a hospital on horseback. His leg had to be amputated without benefit of painkillers.

"I think we were in the 14th century," said Dr. Rizk Jaber Kashef, a Palestinian surgeon who spent two weeks at Baghdad's Red Crescent Hospital and toured five other medical facilities in the city. "It is very gloomy over there."

"When an air raid comes," he said, "they switch off the generators and someone holds a candle or a flashlight to your hand."

The doctor is one of 30 Jordanian, Palestinian, Tunisian and Algerian volunteers who traveled overland to Iraq after air strikes began there on Jan. 17.

"You need to continue your operation," he said. "You cannot tell the patient to go to sleep until the attack is over."

Western journalists coming out of Baghdad spoke of encounters with an increasingly demoralized and angry population that was beginning to question the original cause of the war and the Iraqi leadership.

Richard Beeston of The Times of London said he had seen increasing signs of armored units redeploying "wherever there is a handy place" — under trees and in unobtrusive hideouts, some of which are near population centers. He said that this tactic would probably add to allied uncertainty over civilian and military targets.

Some of these areas are close to villages, he said, adding that "in the future it is going to get cloudy."

"I saw two tank squadrons and an ammunition dump about eight kilometers from Baghdad," Mr. Beeston said.

An Iraqi man in his forties told a Western journalist in the privacy of a home in Baghdad: "This is not our war. This is Saddam's war. He has taken our country back 40 years."

An Iraqi woman married to a former army colonel told reporters in the Rasheed Hotel in Baghdad that morale was "very bad."

"Everyone is criticizing Saddam," she said, "even in the Ba'ath Party."

Some Western journalists reported seeing graffiti scribbled on the walls in a shopping district that said, "Down with Saddam."

> **'When an air raid comes, they switch off the generators, and someone holds a candle or a flashlight to your hand.'**

"Iraqis feel this war is their fate," Dr. Kashef said, "but they have no alternative to patience. What can they do?"

A Baghdad resident, Hassan Bayati, told television journalists that "they are trying to eliminate" President Saddam Hussein but that "our leaders don't like to succumb."

Asked if the population was frightened, Mr. Bayati answered: "Well, you may say yes, but rather angry than frightened. Once you are in the problem, the crisis, you are frightened. But once it is over, you are very angry."

Comparing the current war with the eight-year war Iraq fought against Iran, Mr. Bayati said, "There is a lot of difference. We had the mastery of the air at that time. Once every two or three months, an Iranian plane came to hit military installations, not civilians. When they started shooting with rockets, every 10 days or 20 days, a rocket hit part of Baghdad. So people got used to it."

"Nowadays," he continued, "it is something different. They don't give you time to breathe. The siren goes on and off, on and off, all night long. No one can sleep, and in the morning we hear 10 people were killed in that quarter, or 20."

"They are not soldiers," he said, "and they have nothing to do with the fighting. They are just mere inhabitants of Baghdad."

Power cuts, fuel and water shortages, a lack of blood for transfusions and a dearth of antibiotics and painkillers have reduced medical care in Iraq to primitive levels, compelling doctors to concentrate on rudimentary first aid and resort to hasty, unorthodox procedures.

Doctors reportedly do not have adequate supplies of water to scrub before operations or to clean operating rooms. Hospital hygiene is on the decline, and mortality rates have climbed from 6 percent to 20 percent of emergency patients, Dr. Kashef said, "not only due to injuries but because of hygiene and hospital infections."

The doctor said that he had no kits to determine the blood groups of patients hemorrhaging on the operating table, and that he was sometimes forced to take blood transfusions from one patient to another without matching the groups.

"You don't know what to do," he said. "You want to save a life. If the risk of death from blood incompatibility is 10 percent, the risk of giving no blood at all is 100 percent."

Dr. Kashef said conditions in hospitals outside Baghdad were even worse because of gasoline shortages. But even in the capital, he said, hospitals are running out of X-ray film, which can cut down the time needed for surgery.

"You get someone with a shrapnel wound," he explained. "The X-ray machine is available, but there is no film. So you have to operate and explore the abdomen."

Dr. Kashef keeps an upbeat attitude despite all of the destruction and human suffering he has seen.

"Suppose you have 10,000 injured," he said. "It is still less than 1 percent of Baghdad's population. So life will continue. We adapt."

Flaws in Gulf Buildup Expose Deployment Plan's Weakness

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The unusual advantages enjoyed by U.S. forces in the Gulf war, including a five-month hiatus between initial deployment and combat, make Operation Desert Storm an inadequate test of the U.S. military's usefulness in forging what President George Bush has called "a new world order," according to military analysts.

At the same time, they said, the operation has highlighted the deficiencies in the military's ability to direct power easily toward the far-flung "regional contingencies" that the administration has said would be the focus of creating that order in the post-Cold War world.

Vice Admiral Paul D. Butcher, deputy commander of the U.S. Transportation Command, said that everybody had done "a superb job" in getting the troops and matériel to the other side of the world.

"But we ought to keep in perspective that we've had the luxury of time — 161 days to land all that stuff with nobody firing a shot," he said.

Other senior officers, who declined to be quoted by name, said in interviews that Desert Storm had demonstrated that the United States was dangerously short of cargo ships and planes needed to get troops and their weaponry to distant trouble spots in a hurry.

Additional problems will come, specialists predicted, when reserve units that have been crucial to the war effort suffer a future recruitment backlash as young men and women decline to join for fear of suddenly having their lives derailed by call-ups.

And while Mr. Bush, in remarks last week to an economics group in New York, said the war was a vindication of expensive, high-technology weaponry that had been "ridiculed" in the past, civilian analysts said the success of unmanned weapons like the Tomahawk cruise missile was likely to raise questions about spending billions on manned Stealth bombers and aircraft carriers.

Admiral Butcher said that in addition to citing the advantages provided by the lengthy deployment period, it was "dangerous to use Desert Shield and Desert Storm as a good example of what we can do in sealift because 47 percent of it came from foreign ships, which might not be available in the next emergency."

The Transportation Command directed dispatch of millions of tons of weapons and fuel and thousands of troops to the Gulf. Pentagon planners have long warned that potential enemies would try to cut the long supply line needed for distant operations, making intervention risky.

Other advantages that the United States could not count on in future conflicts, he continued, were use in Saudi Arabia of "the best seaports, the best airports." The foreign support, he said, brought not only the help of their cargo ship and planes, but permission to fly through their airspace.

"If you take away any of those equations, you've got a hell of a mess, and the shortfalls in airlift and sealift would have been exposed," Admiral Butcher said, adding that the U.S. merchant marine had too few ships and seamen to support large military operations overseas.

Without the foreign ships, he said, the U.S. military would have had to tell Mr. Bush that it could not begin combat by Jan. 15.

"It probably would have taken us three more months to complete the sealift ourselves," he said.

The army, which took longer than its leaders desired to get heavy divisions to Saudi Arabia, is studying the purchase of eight additional fast sealift ships that would double the size of that fleet.

The last time the army had 500,000 men and women fighting a distant war was in 1968 in Vietnam, a time when the active duty force, at 1.57 million, was twice its current number. Current projections call for it to shrink to 536,000 by 1995, requiring activation of thousands of reservists to field a force comparable to that in Saudi Arabia.

"In the post-Gulf era, it will be recognized that the army really is a small expeditionary force with little staying power," predicted Charles C. Moskos, a military manpower specialist. The staying power will have to come from reserve forces, which he said may lose their appeal in the war's aftermath.

Navy and Marine leaders will try to convince Congress that the Gulf war has demonstrated their rapid response capability and staying power when lawmakers in coming months decide which service should get how much of the Pentagon money pie.

The air force learned painfully that it needs to improve communications between ground troops and their supporting aircraft, according to Pentagon officials. It was an Air Force A-10 pilot who mistook a group of Marines for Iraqis during recent initial ground battles and killed them with a Maverick missile.

Another lesson the air force has learned, Pentagon officials said, is that enemy bridges should be destroyed with laser-guided bombs or other smart weapons in the first days of the war. Planners said the navy was directed to knock out Iraqi bridges with dumb bombs that missed, enabling Iraqi trucks to deliver cargo to front-line troops.

White House Chills Energy-Saving Incentive Plans

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The administration's national energy strategy will ask for legislation that would open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil drilling, encourage the use of nuclear power, restructure the nation's electric utility industry and require business vehicle fleets to use fuels other than gasoline.

But at least four sections of the proposed bill that would have created incentives for energy conservation were deleted by the Office of Management and Budget before it circulated it to cabinet departments for final comment last week.

The budget office cut sections that would have set federal efficiency standards for electric lights, granted tax credits for electricity generated by renewable fuels, exempted energy efficiency rebates from income tax and created a self-financing federal fund to make loans for efficiency projects.

Circulating with the proposed bill late last week was the draft of the letter to Congress that Secretary of Energy James D. Watkins will send with it.

As the administration developed its energy strategy in 18 months of public hearings, heavy lobbying by industry and environmental groups and arguments between the Energy Department and the White House, "four basic themes became evident," the Watkins letter says.

It identifies the four as increasing energy efficiency, securing future energy supplies, respecting the environment "while pursuing the first two goals" and improving technology through research and science education.

A fifth theme, not mentioned by Mr. Watkins but often cited by Energy Department and White House officials, was these goals were to be reached without deviating from the administration's free-market, anti-tax philosophy.

That philosophy accounts for the last-minute deletion of the conservation measures, administration officials said.

The main thrust of the proposed legislation is to increase the production of energy through such measures as partial deregulation of interstate oil and gas pipelines and deregulation of imported natural gas, rather than to require energy savings.

The high-tech service companies that provide equipment and crews to drill for U.S. oil, and for the natural gas often found with it, have improved that process vastly in recent years. They have also dramatically reduced the cost of producing a barrel of oil in the United States, although the U.S. average is still more than twice the cost of producing a barrel in the Gulf region. (Page 9)

Mr. Watkins's letter says that "to protect environmental quality, we need to use market mechanisms, reinforced by other recommendations such as minimizing waste generation; increasing energy efficiency; increasing use of natural gas, renewable energy sources, alternative transportation fuels and clean coal technologies, and improving the facility siting process."

It calls for reliance on voluntary efforts to tighten building efficiency standards, get gas-guzzling old cars off the road and reduce energy consumption in public housing. Energy Department staff members had proposed federal actions to achieve those goals, but the draft legislation omitted them.

The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee chairman, J. Bennett Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana, and a panel member, Frank H. Murkowski, Republican of Alaska, have already introduced bills that would open the coastal plain of the Arctic refuge to oil exploration.

With administration support, the measure may pass in the Senate, but it is headed for rough sailing in the House, where environmentalist members are firmly opposed.

They contend contend that even the highest estimates of the amount of oil that could be found there — about 30 billion barrels — do not justify the potential damage to the region's delicate ecology. The United States consumes about 17 million barrels of oil a day, nearly half of it imported.

The administration plan would direct the Interior Department to allow drilling only if it "will result in no significant adverse effect on fish or wildlife, their habitat and the environment."

A tax of 5 cents a barrel would be levied to create a $50 million "reclamation fund" to be used to repair any environmental damage.

The alternative fuel proposal goes far beyond the alterative fuel provisions of the Clean Air Act last year. Beginning in 1995, it would require that when owners of fleets of vehicles like delivery vans and taxis add to their fleets, at least 10 percent be vehicles powered by natural gas, electricity or alcohol fuels.

By 2000, 90 percent of such purchases would have to be alternative-fuel vehicles.

Fleets of 10 or more vehicles would be affected in the metropolitan areas with the worst air-pollution problems. Fleets of 20 or more would be affected in all cities. City buses would be covered, but not rental cars.

The administration's proposal to restructure the electric utility industry is similar to Mr. Johnston's. It would amend the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, which prohibits most utilities from expanding across state lines and limits the opportunities for non-utility corporations from competing with utilities to generate electricity.

Supporters of change say they believe that expanding competition would encourage conservation and efficiency because electricity consumers would have a choice of suppliers. Opponents believe it would let utilities use their protected markets to expand at the expense of consumers.

70 Violations of Embargo Laid to German Company

Reuters

COLOGNE — A German construction company, Strabag Bau AG, broke the United Nations embargo against Iraq some 70 times from August to December 1990, the magazine Spiegel reported Sunday.

Der Spiegel said it was the worst violation of the embargo by any German or other company discovered so far.

A spokesman for Strabag declined to comment on the charges but confirmed that German customs officials had searched the company's headquarters here about two weeks ago.

Efforts to reach the Strabag chairman, Peter Jungen, or other senior company officials were unsuccessful. No comment was available from the state prosecutor's office here.

In the report, issued ahead of publication on Monday, Der Spiegel said the construction company delivered replacement parts, construction plans, tools, chemicals, truck equipment and gas masks to Iraq via a company in Amman, Jordan.

Kill Hussein, Syrian Paper Urges

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — A leading Syrian newspaper that reflects official thinking has issued an extraordinary personal attack on President Saddam Hussein, urging the Iraqi people and army to turn against him and "liquidate him in cold blood" to spare his country a "horrible massacre" in the Gulf war.

While the Syrian president, Hafez Assad, has been locked in dispute with Mr. Saddam for more than two decades, the front-page editorial in the newspaper Ath Thawra apparently marked the first time that Syria had directly and openly called for the Iraqi leader's assassination, Syrian journalists in Damascus said.

Western diplomats said it was unlikely that such a vitriolic attack could have been issued without approval at a high level.

The directness of the attack, Arab diplomats said, reflected not only old hostilities but also the newer divisions caused by the Gulf crisis.

Syria is a member of the U.S.-led coalition confronting Iraq and has sent about 20,000 troops and tanks, to Saudi Arabia.

"The Iraqi Army and the Iraqi people must liquidate him in cold blood so that the killing stops in our beloved Iraq," the Syrian newspaper said, describing the likely ground war in the Gulf as "cold-blooded murder; it is not a war."

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U.S. Tests Missile in Canada

Agence France-Presse

COLD LAKE, Alberta — The U.S. military successfully tested an unarmed air-to-surface cruise missile in northern Canada on Saturday, Canadian officials said.

Gulf Notes

■ **Jordan is sharply increasing the price** of diesel fuel for trucks crossing the kingdom and will also levy a flat charge of 40 dinars ($60) beginning Tuesday, the Petra news agency reported. *(Reuters)*

■ **A U.S. divisional commander has** ordered his soldiers not to load their rifles unless on guard duty after a series of accidental firings, the division's safety manager said. "The word is that we will not lock and load until contact with the enemy is imminent," said Mel Kelder, civilian safety manager of the U.S. Army 3d Armored Division. "In the area where we're located now, we're not in danger." *(Reuters)*

■ **An Egyptian journalist**, Mahmoud Abdel-Azim Megahed, 58, working for the state-owned Middle East News Agency has been missing in Baghdad for nearly a month, the agency said Sunday. Separately, an Egyptian reporter working for the British news agency Reuters was detained in Sudan for two days and then deported to Cairo. Relations between Egypt and Sudan have soured since they took opposing sides on the Gulf crisis. *(AP)*

■ **Several people have been wounded** by straying into mine fields while fleeing Iraq to seek shelter in Iran, the Iranian press agency IRNA said Sunday. IRNA said the victims were among 240 foreign nationals and 50 Iraqis who crossed into Iran on Saturday. The mine fields are left from the eight-year Iran-Iraq war. *(Reuters)*

WAR IN THE GULF: Is the U.S. exceeding the Security Council mandate? The debate swells

BAKER: *Washington's War Goals Are Coming Under Closer Scrutiny*

(Continued from page 1)

from Kuwait. If the Soviets succeed, Mr. Baker said, "more power to them."

[President George Bush said Sunday that he had no objection to the Soviet peace initiative but that he would decide on the timing of a ground offensive "at the right time," Reuters reported.]

[Mr. Bush it was "all right" that Mr. Gorbachev had decided to send Mr. Primakov to Baghdad. "He's staying with the coalition. That's all right."]

Although the administration must publicly welcome any Soviet diplomatic effort, American officials are more ambivalent. They privately acknowledge that U.S. interests involve more than an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait. Among those interests is a sharp cut in Iraq's armed forces, elimination of its ability to produce weapons of mass destruction and the removal from power of President Hussein.

If Mr. Hussein survives the war, officials say, he will pose a threat to his neighbors no matter how badly his army is crippled. For the United States, therefore, victory will be incomplete until he is overthrown.

Given these sentiments, the strategy of using weeks of aerial bombardment to sap the strength of Iraq's military is ideal from the administration's perspective. With the bombing, the United States can accomplish its stated objectives while tacitly accomplishing its unstated ones.

The administration's four stated objectives are removing Iraq from Kuwait, restoring Kuwait's previous government, safeguarding Americans in the Gulf and stabilizing the region.

Mr. Dole, speaking on NBC-TV, virtually confirmed the distinction between the explicit and the implicit goals when he said: "I think, to some extent, when we say in addition to the four objectives set out by President Bush, we're going to, in effect, destroy Iraq militarily, that was not one of the original objectives. So there is a bit of truth to what Gorbachev says."

Mr. Dole went on to say that he did not think President Bush had formally expanded any of his initial goals, "but just by happenstance, to get them out of Kuwait, we've had to repeatedly go after targets in Iraq because he is not moving out of Kuwait."

Mr. Dole added that he did not "see anything wrong with it."

Judging from Mr. Gorbachev's remarks, the Soviets are ready to play along to a certain degree with Washington, since at this stage it is virtually impossible to distinguish between a military strategy designed to liberate Kuwait and one that involves a wider destructive mission.

But Mr. Gorbachev's complaint, if it picks up more international support, could force more immediate U.S. ground action in order to maintain international support for the war. Mr. Gorbachev seemed to be saying to Washington that Moscow could not tolerate weeks more of the devastation of Iraq without any ground movement.

GULF: *Iraq Firm on Fighting U.S.*

(Continued from page 1)

end the Gulf war is aimed at calming down its people's anger over the participation of Pakistani troops in the coalition hostile to Iraq," Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq said in a statement.

Mr. Hammadi also said Baghdad was seeking an Islamic front against the West as part of what seemed a new diplomatic drive for a formal breach between Arab states and the West.

"The least that Arab countries can do on a political level is to boycott diplomatically all countries of aggression and to reject United Nations Security Council resolutions that are being used to destroy Iraq," he said.

Mr. Hammadi arrived in Jordan on Saturday night from Iran and met with King Hussein. But it was unclear if his talks had advanced Tehran's peace initiative. His presence in Amman, four days after King Hussein, in a major address, abandoned political neutrality and sided with Iraq, seemed certain to deepen suspicions in Washington.

Iraqi parliamentary deputies have also been visiting Jordan as part of a wider Arab tour, and King Hussein provided members of his personal bodyguard to escort Mr. Hammadi around Amman. Since the Jordanian capital is currently host to hundreds of foreign journalists, Amman offers Iraqi officials a far wider audience than they might enjoy in Baghdad, where the number of news people is limited.

One of the Iraqi deputies in Jordan, Ghanem Aziz, told a separate news conference Sunday night: "Iraq is trained for a long war while the allies are not prepared for a lengthy battle. We're ready to fight for years despite all kind of blockades."

The Iraqi parliament, whose members cannot be elected without official approval, wields no influence on government policy, which is formulated by President Hussein and members of the supreme Revolutionary Command Council.

(AP, NYT, Reuters, UPI)

35 Women Protest in Cairo

Reuters

CAIRO — About 35 Egyptian women burned U.S. and Israeli flags Sunday at a sit-in to protest the war.

WAR: *Cheney Sees More Bombing*

(Continued from page 1)

U.S. military officials estimated Saturday that about 20 percent of Iraq's armor and artillery in Kuwait and southern Iraq had been destroyed. A spokesman for the Central Command said that allied bombing raids had destroyed 750 of about 4,500 Iraqi tanks in Kuwait and southern Iraq. About 650 of 3,200 artillery pieces and 600 of some 4,000 armored personnel carriers have also been destroyed.

Mr. Cheney and General Powell have repeatedly declined to cite any numerical objectives for their air campaign in an apparent effort to afford the Bush administration maximum leeway in deciding when a ground war should begin. The two Pentagon chiefs also argue that more subjective factors, like morale and the ability of Iraqi military leaders to communicate with their troops, are also important factors in deciding when to use land forces.

■ Allies Lose a Harrier

Military briefers in Riyadh said Sunday that a U.S. Harrier jumpjet was lost and its pilot posted as missing in southern Kuwait, bringing to 18 the number of U.S. warplanes downed by Iraqi ground fire, Reuters reported.

The allies flew 2,800 sorties in 24 hours ending Sunday, one of the highest daily tallies of the war.

Allied officials also reported the biggest single day of Iraqi desertions since the war began Jan. 17.

Brigadier General Richard Neal said at a U.S. news briefing in Riyadh that 42 Iraqi soldiers had turned themselves over to U.S. forces in the Kuwait-Saudi border area in the previous 24 hours.

A Saudi military spokesman said that an additional 33 Iraqi troops had surrendered to Egyptian and Saudi forces overnight. He said the deserters spoke of very low morale and many casualties from the constant allied aerial bombardment of Iraqi positions.

According to earlier figures provided by the allies, the latest desertions brought to more than 1,000 the number of Iraqi prisoners of war, most of whom surrendered voluntarily.

For the first time, B-52s based in England made the long flight to the Middle East to bomb Iraqi troop concentrations, reports from the Press Association in Britain said.

The Analysts' View: Day 25

Four strategists pick the major development in the last 24 hours of the war.

Robert Hunter | François Heisbourg | Ze'ev Schiff | Abdul-Karim Abou-Nasr

ROBERT E. HUNTER
Vice president of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington.

Under pressure from coalition partners and the Soviet Union, the Bush administration reasserts that its war aims are limited to liberating Kuwait. But if eliminating Saddam Hussein cannot be pursued directly, achieving U.S. postwar political goals in the region requires at least that he and Iraqi forces be humiliated. This sharpens the dilemma about keeping coalition casualties down while also fighting a decisive ground war to demonstrate Iraq's defeat.

FRANÇOIS HEISBOURG
Director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

The current collapse of pacifist movements in the Western countries, not least in Germany, is one of the notable features of the war. This is attributable, inter alia, to the unprovoked bombing of Israel by Iraqi Scuds and to the coalition's exceptional precautions in its bombing operations against military targets in urban areas. The lack of significant "atrocities" is patent, notwithstanding Baghdad's attempt at manipulating the television teams remaining in Iraq. All this could naturally change with the unfolding of major ground operations.

ZE'EV SCHIFF
Military editor of the Tel Aviv daily Ha'aretz.

Jordan's determined stand behind Saddam Hussein cannot affect the military moves in the Gulf war. But if Jordan locks horns with Israel it will lose its air force. The Jordanians could invite Iraqi forces to their country, except that the Iraqis are tied down in Kuwait. On the other hand, Iraqi planes might find refuge in Jordan and mount a sudden attack on Israel — whose results would likewise be disastrous for the kingdom.

ABDUL-KARIM ABOU-NASR
Editor and political commentator with leading Arab publications since 1965; now working with a Kuwaiti daily, Al Qabas.

King Hussein, in trying to rally his people around him as never before, is seeking to avoid two more violent developments: growing unrest that contains a real threat of civil war in Jordan, or a concrete alliance with Baghdad that would expand the war, possibly with Israeli involvement. France understands this perhaps better than any other member of the coalition and is trying to persuade the United States and other allies to stop dealing with Jordan solely by threats and pressure.

GORBACHEV: *Baltic Strategy*

(Continued from page 1)

against the conservatives. He is telling them, 'O.K., we did this your way and look at the mess you created. Now let's do things by my methods.'"

This portrayal of Mr. Gorbachev as still struggling with the hardliners even as he climbs into bed with them is partly self-serving, designed to reassure the West that the Soviet leader remains a "good guy" at heart. But it is also consistent with Mr. Gorbachev's longstanding political stratagem of staking out the middle ground by maintaining a constant balance between opposing political forces.

The available evidence suggests that Mr. Gorbachev never intended the abortive coup in Lithuania last month to develop into a full-scale military crackdown. He may have been banking on a sharp domestic and Western reaction as a way of reining in his hard-liners.

If the coup had been serious, telephone and other communication lines would have been cut immediately and foreign journalists expelled. But reporters kept arriving in Vilnius throughout the crisis, with the Soviet Foreign Ministry taking a remarkably liberal attitude toward travel restrictions.

The hard-liners are now accusing Mr. Gorbachev of "political inconsistency." Some leaders of the conservative parliamentary group Soyuz are suggesting that he lost his nerve at a crucial moment and is therefore guilty of "betrayal."

A leader of Soyuz, Lieutenant Colonel Viktor Alksnis, has proposed forming a nationwide "salvation committee" that would exclude both Mr. Gorbachev and his main political rival, Boris N. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic.

In the long term, it is quite possible that the hard-liners will give up on Mr. Gorbachev and try to seize power. The lesson that many hard-liners are most likely to draw from recent events in the Baltic states is that in the next crackdown it will be necessary to go all the way.

"That's the worst-case scenario: a full-blooded return to totalitarian rule," a Gorbachev aide said. "But other scenarios are possible too."

Perhaps the most likely short-term scenario is the one that progressives call a "creeping coup," in which Mr. Gorbachev would gradually seek to reassert his authority, particularly in the Slavic heartland.

The political situation in Russia has already changed appreciably as a result of the army action in Lithuania. Censorship has been reimposed on the broadcast press, and the Russian parliament has become much more hesitant about challenging Mr. Gorbachev.

The show of force in the Baltic republics and elsewhere is closely related to the precipitous decline in the Soviet economy.

After months of indecision, the Gorbachev government appears to have finally steeled itself to announce sharp rises in the price of food and consumer goods in the very near future. One reason why the army has been brought out onto the streets, patrolling the cities in joint teams with police, is to forestall an angry public backlash.

Despite the anger and even disillusionment both the conservatives and the liberals feel toward Mr. Gorbachev, both camps seem to need him — at least for now.

It is in the conservatives' interest to support Mr. Gorbachev as long as he is moving, even slowly, in their direction. To try to unseat him now could provoke a divisive power struggle, perhaps even civil war, and destroy any hope of Western economic aid.

The liberals need Mr. Gorbachev as the last obstacle to a full conservative victory. Many take the view that he has demonstrated his limits as a man still trying to figure out ways of saving communism when the only sensible course is to dismantle it. Even so, most recognize that Mr. Gorbachev's successor is more likely to be a general than a democrat, given the present balance of political forces.

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WAR IN THE GULF: As the jockeying begins to make a new order in the region, Washington finds it is not alone

Effort to Organize The Postwar Gulf: U.S. Has Company

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration unfurled its tentative blueprint for a postwar Middle East last week and was immediately reminded that Washington is not the only party intending to play architect for the troubled region.

Iran, Israel, the Soviet Union, Egypt, the Europeans, even the Palestine Liberation Organization, all have signaled in recent days that they have their own visions of a postwar order, and at first glance

NEWS ANALYSIS

many of those visions appear highly incompatible with Washington's.

That may explain why there is already something of a debate among administration policymakers over just how much Washington should aspire to accomplish beyond simply removing the Iraqis from Kuwait.

The doubters argue that the Middle East is not a region of clay but more like a quarry — highly resistant to change except with a sledgehammer. They say no one should presume that the alliances, and the radical changes in behavior that some Middle Eastern nations exhibited to confront the threat of Iraq, will continue after the war.

"Let us not exaggerate the vast changes that will be produced by this war," said Fouad Ajami, an expert on Middle East politics at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in Baltimore. "This is not the collapse of the Ottoman Empire we are seeing. We will find, sooner than we expect, yesterday's evasions and complexities, old friends who can't deliver and old foes who will patch up their grievances."

For now, such advice is being rejected, and administration experts are busy drawing up peace plans, precisely because that is where President George Bush's heart is.

He said last week that "when we prevail, there will be a renewed credibility for the United States," adding, "I think we then have an enormous potential to be joined with others in being the peacemakers."

A day later, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d sketched the administration's initial vision for the postwar Gulf.

He called for a new security structure, which would include the American military, to stabilize the Gulf; new arms-control arrangements to constrain weapons of mass destruction from going to the Middle East; economic development programs, and a renewed effort to create "real reconciliation" between Arabs and Israelis.

Even before the administration's proposal was off the drawing board, however, major parties in the Middle East began jockeying to stymie certain aspects of it.

When President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran put himself forward as a mediator between Iraq and the United States last week, he was putting everyone on notice that his country intends to have a major say in the postwar order, experts on Iran say.

Mr. Baker tried to put the Iranians at ease by declaring that they should be part of any future Gulf security structure. But the Iranians take that for granted; it is the United States that they do not want around.

"They don't call it the Persian Gulf for nothing," said Mark Heller, a visiting Middle East military expert at the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security.

"Whatever future blueprint the Iranians have," he said, "it doesn't have the United States on it. They are the natural hegemonic power in the region. I don't think they are interested in going on any crusade against America, but they are going to want our military presence to be as limited as possible."

Mr. Rafsanjani declared as much last week when he said, "Creating security in the region, without securing Iran's views, is not possible."

He backed that up with a seven-point peace overture to Iraq.

His proposal, the Kuwaiti newspaper Sawt al Kuwait said, included a promise to do everything possible to persuade the United States and its allies to pull their forces out of the region, in return for Iraqi soldiers' pullout from Kuwait, with "Islamic forces" replacing them.

The government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, for its part, let the Bush administration know last week that it did not intend to resume the peace process where it had been left off before the war, with the United States trying to persuade Israel to enter into talks with Palestinians from the occupied territories who had the tacit approval of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In a speech Feb. 4, Mr. Shamir laid out a vision of postwar peacemaking that emphasized what he would not accept rather than what he would.

Mr. Shamir said Israel would not attend any international peace conference, would have no dealings with the pro-Iraqi PLO and would not move toward a settlement with the Palestinians — who have applauded Iraq's Scud missile attacks on Israel — until the Arab nations ended their state of belligerency with Israel.

The problem is that the Arab nations are highly unlikely to recognize Israel without a simultaneous Israeli gesture toward the Palestinians.

The PLO's vision of a postwar order, administration experts say, is the opposite of Mr. Shamir's. The PLO is expected to use diplomacy, persuasion, intimidation and assassination to prevent any alternative Palestinian leadership from emerging and representing the Palestinians at the bargaining table.

As for the Soviets, it is a "mistake" to believe that after the war they will continue to stand shoulder to shoulder with the United States in the Gulf, said Stephen M. Meyer, a Soviet military expert at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"It doesn't mean they will return to ideological struggle with us," Mr. Meyer said, "but I think it will mean that the Soviets will go out of their way to differentiate themselves from us, more like the French, who can be a real pain.

"The more we give comfort to the Baltic republics, the more independent the Soviets will be in the Gulf. That will include restoring their ties with a postwar Iraq and pushing their own diplomatic initiatives."

Arabs Shaping Postwar Plans, Hurd Says

Reuters

RIYADH — Douglas Hurd, the British foreign secretary, said Sunday that a postwar Gulf security structure was starting to take shape, and that Arab nations were taking the lead in building it.

Mr. Hurd, visiting Saudi Arabia after Egypt, said that when the war was over, the world would have to turn its attention to the search for a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli dispute.

"The idea," he said, "is that the initiatives have to come from the region, above all from the Arab states in the region. What we need is a collective response, and I'm clear that that is beginning to take shape."

Mr. Hurd said there was no pressure on the United States and its allies to launch a ground offensive to drive Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

He said, "There's been no tendency to say, 'For heaven's sake move quickly even before you are ready.' "

Back on the Curriculum: The American Anti-War Teach-In

By Michael Specter
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Her hair was gray and frizzy. She wore a pink chamois shirt with peace signs stitched into the sleeves, and what appeared to be the last surviving pair of Earth Shoes.

She clutched a half-finished needlepoint seascape, and as she stood to speak she peered out at the audience over granny glasses. Rose-colored.

This participant in a recent Columbia University Faculty teach-in on "the meaning of the Gulf war" said she had to ask: "Beyond attending teach-ins, marches, demonstrations and protests, can anyone suggest anything that would stop this continuous, imperialistic routine of murder?"

Tough question. But that is what teach-ins are all about. Or were all about. Born in the mid-1960s out of opposition to the Vietnam War, teach-ins helped a generation form and express its opinions about the war.

They were despised by the right, who saw them as a campus cabal to organize impressionable youth to oppose the interests of the United States.

It is a new generation and a new war, and time for a new round of teach-ins. At Columbia, where a 20-year-old revolutionary named Mark Rudd once brought down a university president, it did not take anybody long to get back in the groove.

Ever since the war began, traveling to the campus in Morningside Heights has been a little like slipping into a time warp. There are babies in backpacks, petitions from a women's group in Germany trying to get the entire world to call for a vote on the war, and soul-searching discussion of where this moment in U.S. history might lead.

The speakers referred to the president as George Herbert Walker Bush, and one sign seemed to sum up the prevailing sentiment: "O.K. O.K., You're Not a Wimp."

This teach-in, in an auditorium seating 300 people, was packed. Hundreds of students were turned away or forced to wait outside and listen on a stereo sound system. Veterans of the 1960s were out in force, too, this time mostly as faculty members.

"We're back," said Michael Klare, the defense correspondent of The Nation and a professor at Hampshire College, who recalled with joy that he was a student at Columbia during the last age of the teach-in.

He and a procession of uptown radicals, all opposing the war and most viewing it as the last desperate grab of the world's final superpower for preeminence, marched onto the stage in the Altschul Auditorium. The goal was to educate and to provide a countervailing influence to what one speaker described as the "imperialist propaganda that has dominated the discussion."

The evening was studded with references to everything from "The Strawberry Statement" to the cultural history of ancient Baghdad.

"George Herbert Walker Bush has done more for the cause of Arab nationalism than anyone since Nasser and maybe since Mohammed," said Roger Hilsman, an assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs under President John F. Kennedy.

"Is this what it was like back then?" asked Joia Yarro, 21, a Columbia student. "Did everyone agree then, too?"

The anti-war movement may be disjointed in the United States, but at Columbia, where there appear to be far more Arab scarves than there are strings of love beads or platform shoes, the Gulf war has never been in vogue.

The forces of opposition, at least on the Upper West Side of Manhattan, are moving with speed to get their side of this war into the open.

"We are in an extremely bloody moment in our history as a superpower," said a Columbia University English professor, Edward W. Said, a Palestinian and perhaps the country's most prominent Arab American intellectual.

He denounced America's simplistic and unsympathetic portrayal of Arab nationalism, and wondered why the television networks never lingered on the suffering of Arabs the way they lingered on the pain of the Jews.

"When it comes to Arabs," he said, "the words the media loves are 'fanatic,' 'intolerant' and 'possessed.' The disquisitions in print or on the air are ludicrously unfair."

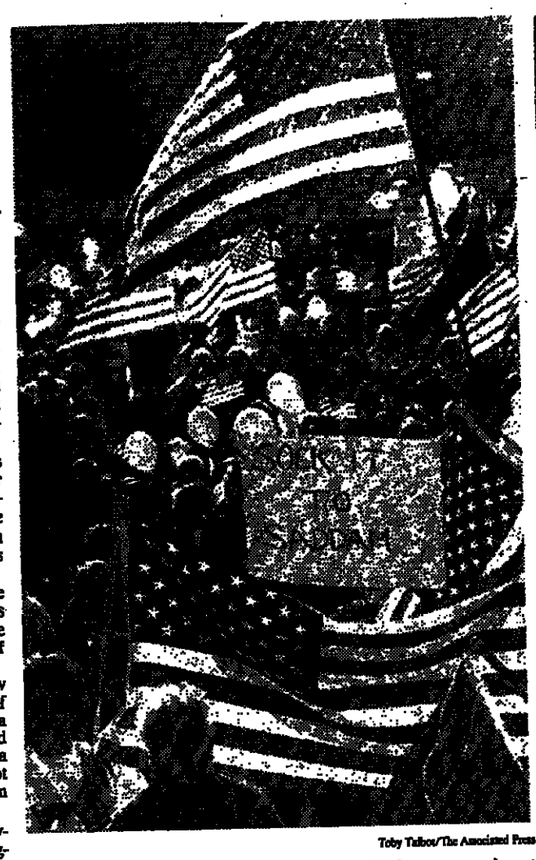
Nobody disagreed. In fact, nobody disagreed with anything. When Mr. Said mentioned the name of the conservative columnist George F. Will, the audience hissed.

Polemics dominated the evening, but it was also a night to learn about the rise of the Ba'ath Party and to ask questions about the Kurds. Human rights were discussed and so was the ominous future for U.S. soldiers.

"If things go reasonably well, American casualties will be in the tens of thousands," Mr. Hilsman said. "Hussein will become a hero to the Arabs. For every one we kill, five will emerge more committed. It is a lesson I thought we learned in Vietnam."

Then there was the discussion of nuclear weapons, and "no nukes" signs were in abundance.

"Could we actually use them?" asked one student with dismay. "Could we have settled our fears of the Soviets only to use them on a country nobody has ever heard of?"



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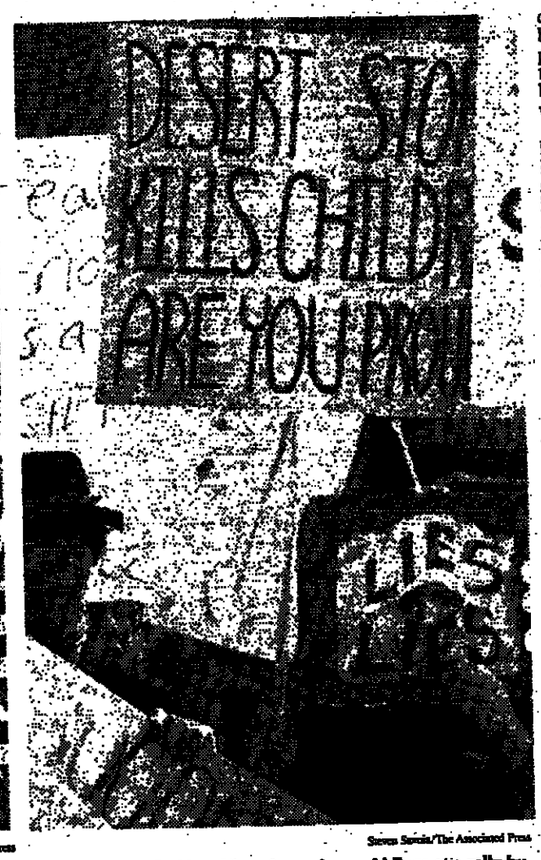

Steven Senne/The Associated Press

In Montpelier, Vermont, left, a message to U.S. troops on how to treat President Saddam Hussein waving amid flags at a rally by supporters of the Gulf war. At right, protesters in Providence, Rhode Island, denouncing the war and its treatment in the press.

TACTIC: *Testing 'AirLand Battle'*

(Continued from page 1)

tered many of its tanks, allied leaders have sought to force the tanks to change position and abandon protective cover.

Some military experts caution that artillery and bombing preparations for ground assaults on an entrenched enemy do not ensure that infantry casualties will be light.

The landing of U.S. Marines on the Pacific island of Tarawa in November 1943 was preceded by one of the most intense naval bombardments in history; yet Japanese defenses remained almost intact.

During the Vietnam War, carpet bombing by B-52s of enemy units dug into shallow foxholes often failed to suppress enemy resistance more than marginally.

Planners of AirLand warfare, including General John W. Foss, commander of the army's Training and Doctrine Command, describe the AirLand battlefield as "nonlinear," meaning that the front line is likely to be ill-defined and pierced by large gaps. The object is not to fight the enemy along a continuous front line but to so batter the rear and intermediate ranks as to make the enemy front untenable.

Allied commanders, informed by intelligence from satellites and aircraft from hour to hour, remain deeply concerned by the defenses Iraq has built across the sands of Kuwait since the August invasion.

The Iraqi defense consists of at least three layers, each one containing deep trench works protected in many areas by reinforced concrete bunkers, earth berms, anti-tank ditches, barbed-wire thickets and mine fields, supported by heavily fortified, triangular strong points.

Strong infantry and tank units defend the triangular strong points, in whose apexes Iraqi artillery pieces command good fields of fire across "killing zones" through which any allied frontal attack would have to pass.

Iraqi artillery includes large numbers of howitzers and ASTROS battlefield missiles, as well as long-range 155mm guns. If Iraq were to use chemical agents against allied forces, they would probably be carried by 155mm shells, of which the Iraqis have stockpiled tens of thousands in protected battlefield ammunition dumps.

Depending on wind direction, a chemical artillery barrage could create a serious obstacle for an allied force attacking across a long front. Although allied troops are protected by gas-proof suits, boots and masks, movement through an area under chemical attack would be slow and hazardous.

Kuwait, moreover, is a small country, roughly 80 by 110 miles (130 by 180 kilometers), where the defenders can move swiftly to reinforce points under the heaviest allied attack.

The military officials say that because Iraqi "linear" defenses are so solid, allied commanders will probably choose to leapfrog or bypass them with some variation of the AirLand warfare concept, possibly including amphibious landings along Kuwait's coast, or even with landings in the vicinity of Basra, Iraq. Ideally, allied interdiction of supply lines might starve the defenders into submission before much blood was shed.

To jump over Iraqi fortifications that extend to a depth of about 60 miles behind Kuwait's border with Saudi Arabia requires allied air supremacy, which has already been achieved.

Intense bombing and shelling of enemy rear positions, with particular attention to the destruction of supply lines, would be a preliminary to an air invasion certain to include troop movements by Chinook helicopters. This preliminary bombardment appears to have been in progress in the past several days, and may foreshadow an imminent invasion.

Mass parachute drops deep in the Iraqi rear by troops of the 101st Airborne Division and other airborne units are also a possibility, military officials say. As airstrips are seized or laid across the sand, large transport aircraft would add to the flow of men and supplies to the enemy's rear, the officials said.

N.Y. Times And Officer Cross Swords

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Colonel Bill Mulvey, the military man responsible for the care and feeding of 800 reporters in Saudi Arabia, had a rather unpleasant discussion last week with R. W. Apple Jr. of The New York Times.

As Colonel Mulvey recalls it, Mr. Apple "said he'd be sure my career would be ruined and I would be fired." Mr. Apple said he could accomplish this because he would be sitting next to Defense Secretary Dick Cheney at next month's Gridiron Dinner in Washington, according to Colonel Mulvey.

Mr. Apple, who is running the Times' Dhahran bureau, "was very abusive," the colonel said. "He said I had used everything in my power to favor his competition and keep The New York Times from covering the war, which is untrue."

Mr. Apple says he "indeed had a blowup with Mulvey," who runs the Pentagon's Joint Information Bureau, but "certainly didn't say his career would be ruined."

What prompted their tête-à-tête, which first surfaced in a Wall Street Journal item, was Mr. Apple's complaint that the combat pool to which a Times reporter is assigned had been idle for weeks, leaving "one of the major newspapers in the United States" with "no correspondent in the field."

"I did say I was going to take this up with General Schwarzkopf," Mr. Apple said, referring to the commander of allied forces in the Gulf. "I was extremely angry. I told him Cheney was an old friend of mine, and a sufficiently good friend that he's my guest at the Gridiron. I did not say he'd be sitting next to me, because I don't expect to be at the Gridiron."

That was not the end of it. In an article last week about how the Pentagon deals with the press, Mr. Apple wrote that Colonel Mulvey had "lost the confidence of the press corps."

"I was quite heated with him, and he was quite heated with me," Mr. Apple says. "This kind of slugfest was quite common in Vietnam. I find it modestly amusing that this should become a cause célèbre."

■ Trouble for French Crew

Saudi authorities have decided to expel a French television crew who drove into a combat zone along the Saudi-Kuwaiti border, Reuters reported Sunday from Paris, quoting the French armed forces spokesman.

The spokesman, Brigadier General Raymond Germanos, said the Saudis were acting on a U.S. request.

But the crew of the state-run FR-3 network, who were stopped by U.S. Marines near the Umm Gudair oil field on Friday, said they had not been served an expulsion notice. The Marines had said they would request that the crew's Saudi visas and press credentials be revoked because they had gone to an area off limits to reporters who are not members of U.S. combat press pools.

General Germanos said the French command in Riyadh intervened to try to avoid the expulsion, "but I believe it was a bit late."

Money, Not Terror, as Motive

Norfolk Pipe Bombs Were an Insurance Scam, FBI Says

By Marylou Tousignant
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The attempt to blow up two chemical storage tanks in Norfolk, Virginia, with pipe bombs last week was part of an insurance scam, not a terrorist act, federal officials said as they announced the arrests of three men in connection with the incident.

The discovery of six pipe bombs on Feb. 4 at the Allied Terminals facility had prompted fears that terrorists had taken aim at Norfolk, home of the U.S. Navy's largest base.

But according to FBI officials, the incident occurred because a business deal went sour; the bombs represented an attempt to rescue the deal by collecting on a $2.7 million insurance policy.

The three men were being held over the weekend on charges of conspiring to use explosive devices to commit arson, mail fraud and wire fraud.

According to the FBI, the case against one of the men began building within hours of the incident. While news organizations were raising the specter of terrorism, FBI agents received a call from someone who said Charles Edward Gresham, 67, the owner of a chemical company, had approached him about blowing up the tanks.

FBI officials said the scheme grew out of an investment of Mr. Gresham's that failed. They said Mr. Gresham had obtained 2.2 million gallons (8.3 million liters) of sodium hydrosulfide, a substance used in paper manufacturing and in tanning and bleaching. According to an FBI official, the chemical proved to have virtually no commercial value, and Mr. Gresham stored it in a rented tank at the Norfolk terminal while he tried to find a buyer for it.

Joseph V. Corless, special agent in charge of the FBI's Baltimore office, said Mr. Gresham and the other two men were not sure the tank of sodium hydrosulfide would explode, so they decided first to blow up an adjacent tank, which contained 500,000 gallons of highly volatile methanol.

Around 7:45 A.M. on Feb. 4, an Allied employee found two pipe bombs on the tank of methanol. Several hours later, four similar bombs were found on the tank that Mr. Gresham had rented.

An Empty Bus Is Bombed in Athens

Reuters

ATHENS — A makeshift bomb wrecked an empty tourist bus parked under the Acropolis on Sunday, the police said.

No one was wounded by the explosion, which blew out windows in nearby apartment blocks in a heavily guarded area across from the house of the former prime minister, Xenophon Zolotas.

The police said they had found traces of dynamite but could not tell if the bomb was timed, set off by remote control or dropped under the bus.

The owners of the bus said it had been rented for the past year to the Hellenic Aerospace Industry, which services Greek Air Force planes.

The police said it was unusual for guerrillas to attack without warning in broad daylight on a warm Sunday, when huge crowds visit the Acropolis.

Leftist guerrillas have staged nine night bomb and rocket attacks in Athens against American, French and British targets since the Gulf war began on Jan. 17. The guerrillas have said they were fighting the "barbarous Western attack" on Iraq. No one was wounded in the attacks.

Greece protested last week to Japan and the United States for issuing travel advisories warning tourists of the dangers of guerrilla attacks in Athens.

In Istanbul, a home-made bomb went off outside the French Consulate but caused no damage, the semi-official Anatolian news agency said Sunday. The blast in the consulate on Saturday was the third attack on a French target since the war began.

In Beirut, two sticks of dynamite exploded outside the closed Saudi Arabian Embassy, damaging two cars but causing no injuries. The blast brought to 18 the number of attacks in Lebanon on embassies, banks and other interests of countries linked to the U.S.-led coalition against Iraq.

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50 Songwriter Porter
51 Cease
52 Faction
53 Early garden
54 Cozy place
55 Bleat
56 Bobby of hockey
57 Ignited

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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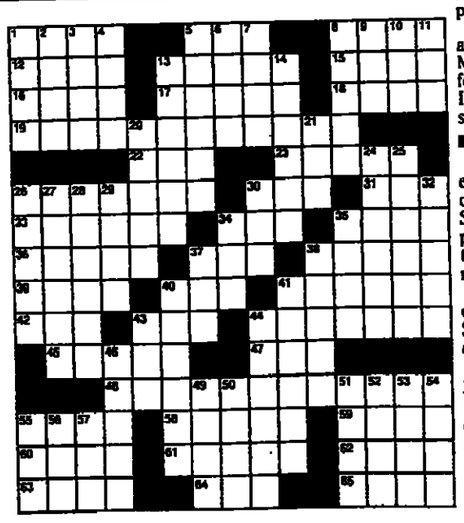

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

OPINION

Doubts on Ground War

The war spiral turns. Since at least Nov. 8, George Bush has been relentlessly pushing the pace of war. First he was sure that the international embargo could not force Iraq out of Kuwait. Now he has convinced himself that the thunderous air war won't do it, either. He sent his top brass to Saudi Arabia this past weekend almost certainly to ratify the judgment that a ground war is needed to achieve victory. To him, that means liberating Kuwait, disabling Iraq's aggressive army, *eliminating Iraq's capacity to produce nuclear*, chemical and biological weapons, and getting rid of Saddam Hussein.

The president may be right to think that these aims can be achieved at tolerable cost. There are well informed and prudent authorities who find optimistic ground war scenarios to be wholly plausible. But there are also well informed and prudent people, military and civilian, who do not shrink from battle and yet express the most sober reservations about shifting to ground war. They are dubious that, for instance, Iraqi armor can be easily lured out of its bunkers.

There is no easy way to reconcile these views, but one fundamental question underlies both: What's the rush? Whether ground war will be necessary at some later date can be better appraised at some later date. Its wisdom in the near future is open to challenge for at least three reasons.

Premature timing. One need not believe that air power is invincible to recognize that the sustained bombardment is slowly, surely weakening Iraqi forces. Low-flying allied planes have only begun the arduous task of attacking dug-in tanks, artillery and ammunition dumps. The longer this sort of bombing continues, the more Iraqi forces it will destroy without heavy U.S. casualties.

Fighting from strength. Allied strength in the air is uncontested, but that advantage disappears on the ground. The Iraqi army fought an eight-year war with Iran, absorbed grievous casualties and still held on. Why adopt a strategy that plays to Saddam Hussein's strength? Mr. Bush seems readier to escalate than many in the military. To him, avoiding gradualism is the lesson of Vietnam. But military historians also recall what can happen when tank armies hurl themselves at one another. The Battle of the Bulge in World War II claimed 81,000 U.S. casualties, including 19,000 killed. Is the president so eager to avoid another Vietnam that he is ready to risk another Battle of the Bulge?

Stopping points. War plans have ways of going awry. Listen to General Norman Schwarzkopf, the allied commander: "The analysts write about war as if it's a ballet. Yes, it's choreographed, and what happens is, the orchestra starts playing and some son of a bitch climbs out of the orchestra pit with a bayonet and starts chasing you around the stage. And the choreography goes right out the window."

By moving from the skies to the less predictable terrain of ground combat, Mr. Bush raises the risk that the war could get out of hand. Mounting casualties could make angry Americans more eager to escalate and less willing to compromise.

Proponents of a ground attack argue that it will so shatter Iraq's army that commanders could topple Saddam and sue for peace. But so complete a victory might well require pushing deep into Iraq, at an even higher cost in casualties — and in postwar relations with the Arab world.

Even in defeat, Iraq's sacrifices would show the Muslim masses that Saddam stood up to the invading infidels, their wealthy Arab backers and even Arab governments allied against him. In trying to humble him, Mr. Bush may end up jeopardizing friendly governments in the region.

□

The president's confidence is contagious, and the public seems to have caught it. Optimism is always appealing, but these are sober reasons to wonder about the long-term wisdom of his course.

Dean Acheson, the former secretary of state, saw many initiatives frustrated when presidents, subjected to conflicting advice, hesitated. He once confronted the presidential scholar, Richard Neustadt. "I know your theory," he grumbled. "You think presidents should be warned. You're wrong. Presidents should be given confidence." Mr. Neustadt, who had seen optimistic presidents get carried away, knew better. For Americans less optimistic than this president, the doubts about ground war reverberate.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

For an Arab New Deal

No one knows when the Gulf war will end, or how. The nature of the coalition's victory will largely determine the peace that follows, but it is time to start thinking about that peace. The terms of a settlement will influence Iraqis as they try to decide how long they want to keep fighting. They need to see that it will be firm but not vengeful.

President George Bush has said repeatedly that the peace and stability of the region are among the United States' goals. In congressional testimony last week, Secretary of State James Baker elaborated on some of the administration's ideas. One new and useful element is a proposal for international cooperation to speed up the Middle East's economic development.

Within the Arab world there exist, at close proximity, great extremes of wealth and poverty. Saddam Hussein has been able to draw an enthusiastic response from the streets of Arab cities by representing himself as the champion of the poor, a sort of Robin Hood seizing the riches of Kuwait for the masses. That pose is, of course, entirely disingenuous because Iraq has oil reserves far beyond Kuwait's, and if Iraqis live badly the reason is not a lack of resources but their leader's insistence on expensive weapons and futile wars. But the economic tensions among the Arabs are real, and if there is to be stability after the war the settlement must address them.

The rich oil-producing states are not capable of defending themselves militarily. For years they got along by paying off the various possible aggressors but, as they learned last August, that kind of protection is unreliable. They also know, or ought to know, that neither the United States nor any other of their allies expects to leave large armies in the Gulf region after the war. There may be peacekeeping forces, perhaps under the United Nations flag, but the oil states will need more reassurance than that.

How about an international development bank for the Middle East? Mr. Baker said the United States would be willing to take part, although most of the money ought to come from the oil states. It would be used to push economic growth not only in their own countries but throughout the region. Iraq would take part, as contributor and as beneficiary.

That puts a question to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the other wealthy oil producers. Egypt, for example, has an economy that produces less than $700 a year per capita. It has sent well trained and effective troops to fight for the oil states, where incomes are as much as 20 times higher. What do the Kuwaitis, etc., propose in return? It is not merely a matter of showing gratitude but of tying the region together in productive economic institutions that no country will have any interest in disturbing. America cannot impose a peace settlement on the Middle East, but it is taking the initiative in outlining the form that a settlement might take. It would now be useful to hear a response from the Middle Eastern countries whose support for these ideas — or lack of it — will be decisive.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Going to Extremes

The surge of support for Israel, which has yet to retaliate directly for Iraq's unprovoked Scud missile attacks, has stirred hopes for a postwar settlement between the beleaguered state and its Arab neighbors. But that will require from Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir the kind of statesmanship and skill once memorably displayed by his predecessor Menachem Begin. Alas, Mr. Shamir has lurched so far the opposite way as to provoke shocked dissent from his most prominent colleagues — including Binyamin Begin, the former prime minister's son.

On Feb. 3, Mr. Shamir stunned his conservative coalition by proposing a place in the government for a tiny party that wants to expel all Arabs from the occupied West Bank and Gaza. A cabinet majority approved, but without the votes of the ministers of foreign affairs, defense, finance, justice and health. Speaking for the mainstream of the Likud coalition, Binyamin Begin said: "Things aren't right, they're not kosher, and aren't being swept in a proper direction."

So why did Mr. Shamir associate his government with the small party, called Moledet, which espouses views regarded as racist by the great majority of Israelis?

The official explanation is that the prime minister thereby increased his majority in the Knesset by two seats, giving him 66 out of 120. But the extra seats add little to the parliamentary security of a government that enjoys overwhelming approval from a nation now under armed attack. More likely, Mr. Shamir wants to prepare a political bunker for resisting any postwar proposals for territorial compromise with West Bank Arabs. His overture to Moledet follows the jailing without trial of a prominent Palestinian moderate, Sari Nusseibeh, on implausible spy charges. Taken together, the two actions suggest a strategy aimed at strengthening Israel's extremists and weakening moderate Palestinians.

In terms of hardball politics, these maneuvers may make sense. In terms of Israel's wider interests in living at peace with its neighbors, they are appalling.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Like a Thief Turned Arsonist

[Did Saddam Hussein] give thought to the scores if not hundreds of thousands of victims in his desperate war? What the Iraqi dictator did was like the case of a thief who broke into the house of a neighbor to rob him in the dark. When he was besieged, he began to set the house on fire along with the surroundings, including his own house. Saddam alleged that he wanted to redistribute Arab wealth. However, he is distributing death and destruction.

— Al Akhbar (Cairo).

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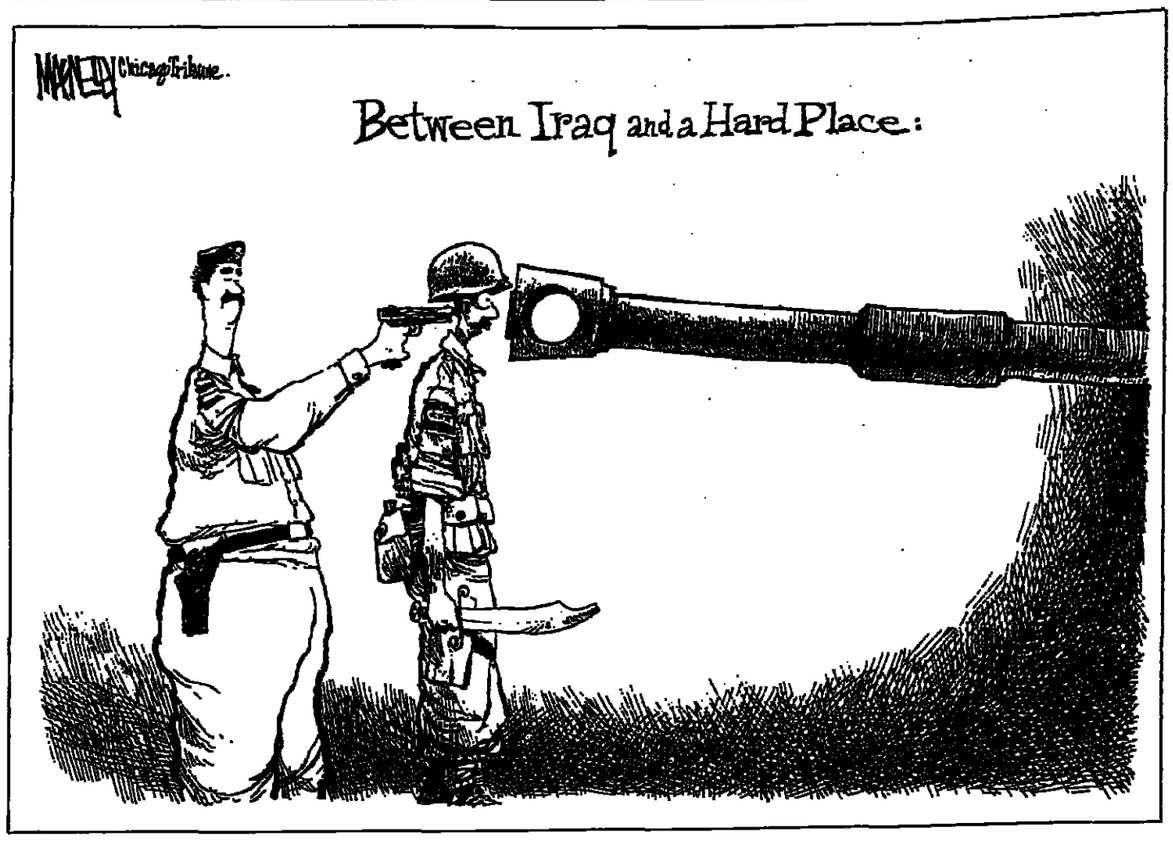

The Intent Is 'Surgical' but Some Strikes Can't Be

By Anthony Lewis

HONOLULU — In the months leading up to the war we heard a good deal about "surgical" military action. If sanctions did not quickly force Iraq out of Kuwait, we were told, the United States and its allies could achieve that result by surgical strikes.

The word has come into fashion since the Vietnam War, evidently as an antithesis to that long, messy and tragic conflict. "Surgical" suggests a neat, swift and curative military solution.

When the Gulf war began, the vision of a clean, quick cure was encouraged by the display of high-tech U.S. weapons. Television, using official film, showed laser-guided bombs going down the chimney of a military building in Iraq. It seemed that this war could be won without terrible costs in either the lives of American soldiers or Iraq's civilian structure.

We still have only a limited, censored knowledge of the war, but we have a pretty good idea that the easy vision was wrong in both respects. The bombing has done severe damage to the social infrastructure of Iraq, but in all likelihood it has not done enough military damage to spare the United States and its allies the casualties of a ground war.

Iraqi propaganda has it that the United States is aiming its missiles and bombs at civilians. We can put that claim to one side. It is as clear as it ever can be that the intention is to hit only military targets.

But it is equally plain that such an enormous tonnage of explosives cannot be used without causing damage to civilian facilities. In Baghdad, a city of 4 million people, water and sewage systems are reportedly not functioning. Reliable accounts say that Iraq's roads, bridges, water and power stations and refineries have been devastated. Refugees have told horrifying stories of their flight from air attacks.

The punishment has been so intense that one might have expected Iraq to give way and withdraw from Kuwait in order to stop it. But that expectation founders on the reality of Saddam Hussein's character. He does not care what his people suffer, what ruin he brings on his country. He cares about power.

Saddam Hussein may well believe — we are beginning to see — that he gains politically even as his country is wrecked. He reckons that every bomb dropped on Iraq wins him new sympathy among Arab and other Islamic people. That has in fact happened even in countries which have sent forces to Saudi Arabia, such as Morocco and Pakistan.

Moreover, every day he survives attack by the superpower and its allies wins him admiration among the millions who resent Western wealth and power. If Saddam Hussein ends this war out of Kuwait but still in charge in Baghdad, he will present himself as the hero of the struggle to resist Western domination.

As for the impact of the bombing on Iraq's military capability, American officials in both Washington and Saudi Arabia are now saying that three weeks of the air campaign have not fatally weakened Iraqi combat effectiveness. So Patrick E. Tyler reported in The New York Times.

The air force had said it could reduce the fighting capability of Iraq's forces by 50 percent in weeks, but that has not happened. The key Republican Guard units on the Kuwaiti border remain intact. Enough supplies have been getting through to them and other forces in Kuwait so that they have not yet had to dip into stockpiles.

The Americans who have actually encountered Iraqi forces respect their will to fight. Philip Shenon of The New York Times interviewed pilots at a frontline Saudi air base, and he found that they did not have dismissive stereotypes of Iraqis. "They are less organized than I expected, but they fight hard," Captain Mike Rocco, a Marine Corps helicopter pilot, said. "I wouldn't say this war will be quick. Many people will die."

Major Michael Steele, another marine pilot, said: "This war will not be a cakewalk ... Nobody here is saying that we'll be home by Easter." After describing an incident in which U.S. helicopters attacked Iraqi troop carriers and the Iraqis fired back, he said: "The Union was supposed to take Richmond in three weeks, we were supposed to win Vietnam in a week and a half. I'm very cognizant of not being too optimistic."

Military realities on the ground, and the political realities beyond, both give reason for foreboding. As President George Bush weighs the decision on whether to launch a ground offensive, we can begin to imagine the costs of this war. We should not again tolerate anyone who talks about "surgical strikes."

The New York Times.

Despite Controls, Good Reporters Get a Story Out

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — When it comes to the press, Senator Alan Simpson has the aim, skill and humanity of an Iraqi Scud rocketeer. The verbal warhead the gentleman from Wyoming flung at CNN's Peter Arnett in Baghdad exploded well short of its target, showering Senator Simpson with its noxious fallout.

His intemperate outburst calling Mr. Arnett an Iraqi sympathizer is in itself not very important. The senator's reputation as a judge of character and of the press shrank to Smurf size after he journeyed to Baghdad last April to pay court to Saddam Hussein. The Iraqis later leaked a transcript showing Mr. Simpson and the Iraqi dictator agreeing that journalists are the scum of the earth. Far from denying the Iraqi version, the senator responded to the transcript as Indonesia's President Sukarno is said to have responded to a KGB attempt to blackmail him with compromising photographs of him and blondes during a visit to Moscow: Send dozens of copies to my people — this will really impress them.

But Mr. Simpson touched a nerve about the role of the press in war, and that is important. Reporters become pawns not only for editors and for the politicians they normally frequent in symbiotic servitude, but also for war makers dealing in life-and-death decisions that journalists affect through their presence and their coverage. In peacetime, a newspaper or a network is manipulated every day in hundreds of little ways by publicists, governments and hidden sources with hidden agendas. In war, the manipulation is big, crude and unrelenting. How the journalists respond is certain to become an issue itself in this contentious electronic age.

Iraq has developed a deadly new wrinkle in "using" journalists. A dozen Western reporters were forced to leave Baghdad on Friday after only a week there. The bureaucratic pretext was that their visas had expired. A new team of journalists was admitted, presumably for an equally brief stay. The incoming and outgoing journalists have to travel in convoy along the heavily bombed Baghdad-Amman road. The Iraqis have been using convoys to mask travel by Scud mobile launchers, which dart out to fire and then weave back in line to hide, according to Pentagon officials.

The Iraqis' media plan is a twofer: They hope that journalists traveling on the road will buy them a pause in U.S. raids, and they count on the new arrivals to convey fresh horror and outrage over civilian casualties and bombed out schools.

That is where Mr. Simpson's Scudlet aimed at Mr. Arnett falls into the desert. Throughout his lonely, dangerous stint in Baghdad, Mr. Arnett has been meticulous in conveying information, not emotion or propaganda. I watch each of his broadcasts with growing admiration, not only for his bravery but also for the way in which he brings his intelligence and experience to bear and tells us more about what is happening in Iraq than the censors standing in front of his flashlight-illuminated nose realize.

He has made a point of repeatedly saying that the Iraqis are refusing to take him to see the military targets that the bombing raids are hitting. In a dozen other subtle ways he reminds us that the United States is concentrating on military targets and is not conducting a terror campaign against defenseless citizens.

Those who listened carefully to him in the opening days of the bombing raids on Baghdad heard him suggest that civilian casualties in Baghdad must have been remarkably low, since the Iraqis had been able to show him so few for filming. More recently, as conditions worsen, he has begun to emphasize the plight — and anger — of the people of Baghdad. He shows us that the pressure is getting to the Baghdadis, if not yet to Saddam.

The controls that the Iraqis have clamped on Mr. Arnett and his colleagues are not unusual for Arab regimes at war. When Israel struck Egypt in 1967, Western newsmen were arrested and interned in Cairo before they could file on the military disaster Egypt was experiencing. (Egyptian officials later complained that Western media had refused to report that Israel struck first.)

Those of us who covered the 1973 war from Syria spent much of our time on the roof of the Semiramis Hotel in Damascus watching dogfights and Israeli air raids in the distance. We were not used by the Syrians, who snickered at our demands to go to the front. We were ignored.

The Iraqis are more skillful. They limit foreign access to a single story — civilian casualties. But good reporters like Mr. Arnett can get more of the story out and do.

Mr. Simpson was wrong about Saddam Hussein last April, and he is wrong about Peter Arnett now.

The Washington Post.

You Don't Support the Troops by Trashing the War

By Juan Williams

WASHINGTON — The big lie in the domestic protest movement against the U.S. military effort in the Gulf goes like this: "We support the troops, but we oppose the war."

Saying "We support the troops" is intended as a preemptive strike to eliminate any suggestion that critics of the war are undercutting the young men and women who put their lives on the line. It is also meant to distinguish current anti-war protests from the left's opposition to the Vietnam War, which included antipathy toward the Americans fighting that war.

But how can anyone support an army if it is an instrument of evil? You can't have it both ways.

Unfortunately for the protest leaders, by all accounts the Americans fighting in the Gulf think they are working for the good of the world and trying to ensure a peaceful future among nations by opposing the bully-type aggression of Saddam Hussein.

If the men and women who are launching thousands of sorties against Baghdad daily and who are killing Iraqi soldiers in combat are not to be held responsible for their actions, then they amount to nothing but mindless dupes — either murderous mercenaries or, as some have put it, "cannon fodder" for the U.S. military machine.

An essential part of this argument is laid bare in the contention that blacks are in the forces because they have no other choices in life. The line coming from the protest movement is that the young men and women fighting the war enlisted for the paycheck and now are shocked to find that being in the military means you may have to fight a war. To listen to protest leaders is to hear that these mindless members of the military are fighting without pride or patriotism.

"You can't be for the troops and demean them in the next breath," said Charles Moskos, a professor of military sociology at Northwestern University who traveled to Saudi Arabia to talk with members of the U.S. military for several weeks before the start of fighting.

"Even before the shooting started," Mr. Moskos said, "they were very aware of the anti-war movement and the image of them as a bunch of losers. They didn't like to be thought of as losers. These people who think of those men and women as cannon fodder, poor misguided people with no other choices, are in a very real way condescending to the troops. That's why [U.S. military personnel] react negatively to the protest movement — they see it as putting them down."

A former general who is black agrees. "The problem with these people who say the soldiers, especially black soldiers, are over there because they have no options is they haven't taken the time to go talk with those quote dummies," said retired Lieutenant General Julius W. Becton Jr., now the president of Prairie View A&M University in Texas.

Even a former general who disagrees with President George Bush's decision not to rely on sanctions but to begin the war bristles at the suggestion that men and women fighting in the Gulf are "cannon fodder."

"Those people can't be cannon fodder because they are a well-trained professional force, and they are discharging their professional responsibilities very well," said retired Lieutenant General Arthur Gregg, now chief operating officer of American Coastal Industries. "They volunteered for training, and we have given them all the tools and training in warfare necessary to win and come out of war alive."

And if support for the troops was real — not just words mouthed to put a smiling face on opposition to the war — then the protest movement would acknowledge that the troops are risking their lives to execute a difficult job that America's civilian political leaders have agreed needs to be done — stopping Saddam Hussein.

Yet the anti-war movement continues to ignore the reality that the troops and most Americans are in sync with the president, the House of Representatives, the Senate and the United Nations in favoring military action against Saddam. They continue to turn a blind eye to the truth that he is no Third World revolutionary hero but a villainous world leader and a threat to world stability. Instead they aim their fire at demoralizing American soldiers, sailors and airmen by portraying them as victims, all the while claiming to support the troops.

"We support the troops," said Jesse Jackson, issuing his preemptive strike before launching a heavy rhetorical attack against the war in a speech to a group of Democrats meeting in Chantilly, Virginia. "How can it be that those of us who want to bring them home safe and walking in their shoes and not in body bags support them less than those who do?"

The war's supporters, the troops and their families want the allied forces doing the fighting to get home safe and healthy. They also believe that there is a reason to oppose Saddam, and that America should offer a sense of valor to those who are willing and able to go forward in that fight.

The Washington Post.

A Defender Of Carbon Dioxide

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — The answer: John Sununu, White House chief of staff.

The question: Why are administration officials like Secretary of State James Baker and William Reilly, head of the Environmental Protection Agency, afraid to speak their minds about the greenhouse effect — those gases widely believed by scientists to be trapping heat and dangerously raising global temperatures?

And why are they all so quiet just when 130 countries meet on how to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, principally carbon dioxide?

The curtain on these matters lifts slightly with the following piece of high liturgy issued in Mr. Baker's behalf: "Even though officials with oil and gas interests are not as a rule required to recuse themselves from general policy actions that may have a financial impact on those interests, Baker has removed himself generally from global climate change questions out of an abundance of caution, on a case-by-case basis, to avoid the appearance of any impropriety."

This remarkable "abundance of caution" comes from the very former Texas oilman who actively and sensibly participates in framing Gulf policy and national energy strategy, who himself placed global warming among his top diplomatic priorities two years ago, and who serves a president remembered for his greenhouse oratory during the last presidential campaign.

Mr. Baker, like most pros (and in this case like Mr. Reilly and a host of administration environmentalists and scientists), backed away from the greenhouse cause when he saw Mr. Sununu's ferocity. The later showed that he would take no prisoners here when he ordered the dismissal of a State Department official foolish enough to take seriously the Bush-Baker pledges on global warming.

He seems to find most specialists in energy and environmental policy to be hysterics, bolstered by bad scientists and unreliable economists.

Regarding global warming in particular, he believes that scientists have failed to prove that there is a warming trend, that the recent increase in temperatures is being fueled by greenhouse gases or that temperature rises of 1 to 3 degrees centigrade would badly damage the global climate.

He is also convinced that available solutions to the problem are far too costly, and that cheaper ones will appear in time to prevent calamity.

Perhaps Mr. Sununu, who has put a global warming computer model in his personal computer, is right in his skepticism. He and others argued that the dangers of acid rain were greatly exaggerated, and recent findings suggest that they were correct.

But such skeptics initially waved aside the ozone problem, and two years ago the perils of increasing ultraviolet light became so palpable that the world community mandated deep cuts in chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, to reduce holes in the ozone layer.

Arrayed against Mr. Sununu are people like Margaret Thatcher, solid professionals like those in the World Resources Institute in Washington, and most of the scientific establishment. The hard-nosed chief of staff has held them all at bay and threatens to stymie the nations gathered in Chantilly, Virginia, with a transparent gimmick. The administration began the conference last week with a pledge to stabilize its production of greenhouse gases. But, as everyone at the meeting well understood, that could be accomplished simply by keeping a prior commitment to reduce CFCs.

The administration proposes to do nothing about the burning of fossil fuels like oil and coal, the main sources of carbon dioxide. In fact, U.S. production of carbon dioxide will significantly increase in the coming years, more so because of the new energy policy. By contrast, West European countries have already promised steep cuts in fossil fuel burning.

What is disturbing here is not Mr. Sununu's public relations ploy but his lack of practicality. He can retain all his skepticism about global warming, but the point remains that the steps needed to reduce the supposed greenhouse effect are justifiable in their own right: Carbon dioxide fouls the air; an oil-burning economy means continued dependence on imports; destruction of forests harms life itself.

Has Mr. Sununu been enforcing administration silence about such considerations on his own tack or in behalf of George Bush? If Mr. Bush has interest in global warming besides campaign bluster, he might go to the Chantilly conference and hear for himself how the alarm bells sound.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Carnival in Cairo

CAIRO — Today [Feb. 10] a grand Corso was held here on similar lines to those of Rome and Nice. It was most successful, and the processions were taken part in by enormous crowds. The Arabs quite enjoyed the Battle of Flower and Confetti-throwing. Every one was in good humor and all classes mixed up in the fête. This is the first time there has been such a celebration in this Oriental city.

1916: German Losses

PARIS — The "Stuttgart Gazette" states that men of the Landsturm of forty-nine and fifty years of age and recognized fit for military service are to be incorporated in the German army on March 3.

LONDON — The last twenty lists of Prussian losses, from No. 420 to No. 439, contain the names of 37,688 men. The total losses of the Prussian troops amount, therefore, to 2,377,378.

1941: Luftwaffe's Reach

LONDON — Great Britain today [Feb. 10] broke off diplomatic relations with Rumania, charging that her territory was being used by Germany as a military base. The action followed on the heels of Prime Minister Churchill's radio speech last night, in which he asserted that forward units of the German air force had penetrated Bulgaria and Rumania.

BERLIN — German warplanes, patrolling the Atlantic hundreds of miles from their bases, were reported by the high command today [Feb. 10] to have attacked a British-occupied airport in Iceland and to have sunk "merchantmen totaling 24,500 tons" in a British convoy 300 miles off Portugal. In the longer of the two flights, Nazis said, armed reconnaissance planes dived yesterday with machine guns blazing on the British-held airdrome at Reykjavik, Iceland's capital.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

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SIEMENS NIXDORF

"Computers are becoming more and more alike" (Business Week)

"Intelligent applications make the difference" (Siemens Nixdorf)

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Synergy at work

PÜTZ

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. February 8

Australian Dollars

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A B N Austral	14½	94	99½	10.68	
A I D C	12¾	91	97	11.55	
Anz Bk Gp	n.a.	91	84¼	n.a.	
Anz Bk Gp	12½	92	98½	13.75	
Austri Control	12¾	93	97	12.71	
Austri Control	13¾	94	102	12.81	
Austria	14¼	92	101½	12.45	
B M W Fin	14½	92	101¼	12.90	
B P Capital	14½	92	100¾	13.60	
B P Capital	12¾	92	99	13.49	
B P Capital 'A'	13¾	92	100¼	13.06	
C B A	13¾	93	99	13.07	
C B A	15¼	94	104¾	13.41	
C B A	14	94	101¾	13.25	
C B A	14	95	102	13.37	
C B A	13½	99	104½	12.82	
Council Europe	14	92	102	12.32	
Cr Suisse	14½	92	100¾	13.04	
Denmark	12¾	93	97¾	13.67	
Deut Bk Aust	14½	95	104	13.16	
Deut Bk Fin	15	94	104¾	13.04	
Eurofima	12½	93	99¾	12.54	
Eurofima	13¼	94	101½	12.85	
Eurofima	13	95	101	12.66	
Exportfinans	14¾	93	102½	13.19	
Girozentr Wien	12¼	92	99¼	13.09	
I B M	15¼	93	103½	13.38	
I B M Aus Cred	12¾	92	99	13.49	
I B M Aus Cred	13	92	99¼	13.42	
I B M Aus Cred	16	92	104¾	12.87	
I B M Aust	15½	92	102¾	13.06	
I B M Aust	15¾	93	103½	13.59	
I C I	15	92	101¼	13.37	
I C I	15½	92	102	13.73	
Mcdonalds Can	15	95	105	13.35	
N S W Treasury	14¼	92	101	12.92	
Natl Austri Bk	14¼	94	103¼	13.36	
Rank Xerox	14¼	91	100½	13.13	
S E C Victoria	15¼	94	104	13.60	
S E K	14½	92	102	12.98	
S E K	12¾	93	98	13.22	
SBC Australia	14¾	94	104	13.11	
Soc Gen	12½	93	98½	13.22	
St Bk Nsw	13¾	93	101½	13.15	
St Bk Nsw	14¼	94	102¾	13.34	
St Bk Nsw	14¼	99	106	13.01	
St Bk Sth Aust	15¼	94	103¾	13.67	
Sweden	15	94	104¼	13.21	
Sweden	13¾	94	102	12.90	
Volkswagen	15	94	104	13.32	
World Bk	13¾	97	100½	12.53	
World Bk	14¼	94	103	13.86	
World Bk	12¾	94	99½	12.87	
World Bk	13	95	102½	12.71	
World Bk	14½	96	106	12.83	
World Bk Feb	14½	92	100¾	12.97	
World Bk Jul	12¾	93	98	13.67	
World Bk Mar	12¾	93	99½	12.99	

Canadian Dollars

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A B B Fin Inc	11½	92	100½	11.14	+97
A I D C	10	91	99¾	12.17	+200
A I D C	10¼	93	97	11.55	+125
A K Z O	11	91	99½	11.29	+112
Abbey Natl	10¼	94	97¾	11.33	+102
Abbey Natl	10⅝	93	97¾	11.70	+141
Alberta Nat Gs	10½	97	96¼	11.77	+141
Alberta Prov	10⅝	94	99¾	10.83	+63
Amer Genl	10	91	99	11.49	+132
Amer Hospital	12⅝	94	96¼	11.63	+244
Amex	9	94	93½	11.52	+134
Amex Cred	11¼	92	99¾	11.88	+144
Arco Fin	11	93	98	11.88	+154
Asik-Caer	10½	91	98¾	11.63	+146
Austri Control	10½	92	99¾	10.97	+80
Austri Control	11¾	95	102¾	10.87	+58
Austri Control	10¼	99	96¾	10.81	+46
Austri Control	9	97	91½	10.97	+72
Austri Soarkas	9⅝	92	98¾	10.87	+70
Avco Fin Serv	10¼	92	97¾	11.69	+152
Avco Fin Serv	11¼	92	99¾	11.71	+154
B C Province	9½	96	92	11.33	+112
B C Province	13½	91	100½	11.34	+117
B F C E	10	94	98¼	10.82	+62
B N P	10¾	94	97½	10.83	+62
B N P	10¼	91	99¼	11.47	+130
B N P	11½	92	97½	13.36	+319
Barclays	10½	93	97¾	11.57	+128
Bayernhyp Fin	10½	92	97	10.96	+79
Bce Inc	9¾	93	97	11.17	+91
Bell Canad Rep	9⅞	96	93¼	11.62	+141
Bell Canada	10¾	99	97¾	11.02	+68
Bell Canada	10⅞	04	98	11.15	+75
Bell Canada	9¾	06	87½	11.10	+67
Bell Canada	10	91	99¾	13.28	+311
Bell Canada	12⅝	08	99	12.53	+220

ECU Straights

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A B B	8¾	94	92	11.12	+109
A K Z O	7¾	91	97¾	10.70	+33
Abb Fin Inc	10½	92	101¼	9.66	
Abbey Natl	10	94	97¾	10.54	+28
Abbey Natl	10⅛	95	97½	10.81	
Aegon	8¾	93	96	10.69	+43
Aegon	7¾	91	98	10.70	+33
Aegon	7¾	95	89¾	10.80	+31
Alric D Bk 'B'	10⅝	91	99¾	10.67	+29
A B N	9½	92	98½	10.69	+32
All Nippon Air	9	93	94¼	10.74	+73
Amex	7¾	91	98½	11.97	+72
Andelsbanken	7¾	92	96	10.56	+30

For **investment information** read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, February 8.

NEW YORK (AP) — The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AALMutual:		
CaGro	11.81	12.40
Incop	9.82	10.31
MuBdp	10.13	10.64
AARPInvst:		
CaGr	26.74	NL
GinIM	15.54	NL
GthInc	25.34	NL
HQ Bd	15.39	NL
TxFBd	17.07	NL
TxFSh	15.32	NL
ABTFunds:		
Emrgp	8.81	9.25
FLTF	10.47	10.99
GthInp	9.18	9.64
SecInp	9.32	9.78
UtilInp	11.87	12.46
AHABal	10.65	NL
AdsnCap	18.35	18.92
AEGONUSA:		
CapApp	3.53	3.71
HiYld	9.35	9.82
Gwth	5.47	5.74
AFANAv	10.11	10.61
AFATele	14.37	15.09

NL — No initial sales load. f — Previous day's quote. r — Redemption charge may apply. x — Ex dividend.

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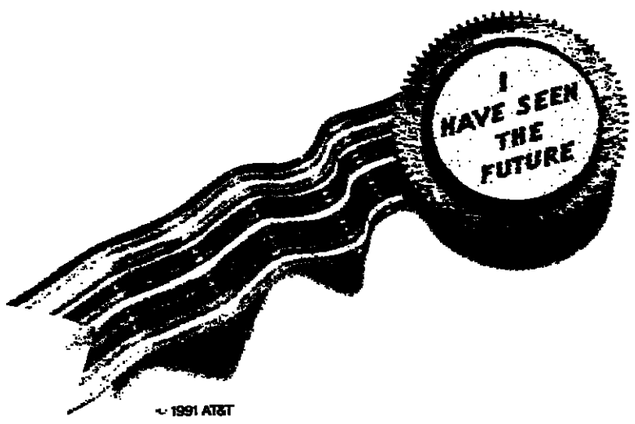

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EUROBONDS

Investors Rush to Buy Before Rates Fall Back

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Investors are in a panic to buy bonds before interest rates start tumbling under the weight of the spreading economic slowdown. Bankers report that all sectors of the international capital market are euphoric and the only limit on activity is the relative scarcity of borrowers. Most potential issuers prefer to delay coming to market until interest rates have declined further.

The U.S. dollar sector is experiencing the biggest change in sentiment due in part to the continuing slide in the dollar, which last week hit new lows against the Deutsche mark and the Swiss franc. While the dollar may yet fall further, many investors view it as close enough to its likely bottom to begin moving into the currency while it is still cheap, since many fear that when the recovery comes it could initially be violently strong.

The dollar sector is experiencing the biggest change in sentiment.

The excitement about dollar bonds can also be attributed to the fact that international investors have been shunning that sector for some months.

This was highlighted in a report made public last week by Greenwich Associates, a U.S. company that regularly surveys institutional investors. Its survey of more than 700 of the largest European and Mideast investors showed "very significant declines" for all of last year in purchases of bonds denominated in dollars and Deutsche marks.

"The proportion of total purchases made in dollar instruments dropped by no less than 25 percent for the typical investor," according to the study, which was conducted between the end of October and early December.

This backs up current reports from bankers operating in the market who say that clients are scrambling to correct their underweighted holding of dollar-denominated investments.

The rush is not only based on views about an imminent recovery in the U.S. currency, but also on the expected capital gains. Since yields are expected to decline due to the slack underlying economic situation, prices on fixed-rate instruments — which move inversely to yields — should rocket up.

THE POTENTIAL capital gains — in all sectors — are quite substantial because "real" yields, or what is left of the interest rate after subtracting for inflation, are still quite high relative to historic experience.

Real yields soared during the 1980s to reach almost 10 percent in the United States. At present, the real return is about 2 percent, which is roughly the historical average over the 20-year period from 1970 to 1990, said Giles Keating, a London-based economist with Credit Suisse First Boston.

But during the recessions of 1974-75 and again in 1980, real yields in the United States fell to a negative rate of minus 5 percent.

Mr. Keating is not predicting real yields will drop to such a low during the current recession. He doubts that the Federal Reserve will go that far in easing policy since the 1974-75 experience was followed by a sharp rebound in inflation.

But even assuming real yields fall to only zero during the trough of the current recession, that would still imply a nominal rate of interest on long-term U.S. bonds of just 5 percent. Were market rates to fall to 5 percent, the price on a 10-year bond carrying a fixed coupon of 7¾ percent would rise some 20 percent.

In the rush to buy dollar bonds, investors last week pushed the nominal yield on the Treasury's 10-year bonds to 7.76 percent, down from 7.91 percent a week earlier.

The picture is almost as buoyant in Europe. Up to 1983, real yields on mark bonds averaged 3½ percent. Since then, real yields have risen to an average of around 5 percent. The current real yield — 10-year bonds yielding 8.4 percent and inflation estimated at 2.8 percent — is roughly 5.6 percent.

But real yields in Germany hit a low of 2½ percent during past economic slowdowns. Although the German economy is still expanding, many economists in Europe believe it's only a matter of time until the recession in the English-speaking world and the slowdown now gripping the rest of the Continent start to pull the German economy down also — in which case nominal and real yields in Germany and the rest of Europe would also tumble.

Last week, the nominal yield on 10-year German government bonds fell to 8.4 percent from 8.6 percent a week earlier. In France, 10-year government bonds ended the week yielding a nominal 9.24 percent, down from 9.47 percent a week earlier.

Those figures also show that the spread between yields in Germany and France is also shrinking, to 0.84 from 0.87 percent, as money continues to be attracted by the higher nominal yields in France and the confidence that the franc will not be devalued

See BONDS, Page 11

Greenspan Targets 'Archaic' Bank Review System

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

BOCA RATON, Florida — Alan Greenspan, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve, called over the weekend for major changes in the way federal bank examiners supervise lending practices at commercial banks. He said that by often failing to recognize banking's true nature, the examiners had played a significant role in making banks reluctant to lend.

"They are responding inappropriately," Mr. Greenspan said. "Even if we did not have a credit crunch, it would be wise to look at this process because the very structure is an archaic one."

The Fed chairman said he had "never been interested in bank supervision as a technical issue" until it restricted bank lending and affected the economy.

In a speech at the semiannual meeting of the directors of the National Association of Manufacturers on Saturday, and in a brief interview afterwards, Mr. Greenspan offered an endorsement of banking's special role in society that he had not made so explicitly in the past.

Although bank supervision was the main thrust of his speech, he said a lack of demand for new loans was the most important reason for the cutback in lending that has hit the economy in the past eight or nine months.

Consumers and companies, in effect, are intensifying the recession because they do not want to borrow for spending and investment.

He noted that the Federal Reserve's recent interest rate reductions were aimed at encouraging lending, and his concern that lending has not picked up left open the possibility of more interest rate cuts.

["We have every reason to believe that the lowering of interest rates, the changes in reserve requirements and the removal of inappropriate, inhibiting accounting procedures should bring this credit crunch to an end," United Press International quoted Mr. Greenspan as saying.

[He also said, however, that regulators must be careful not to relax their oversight of banks to such an extent that those financial institutions begin again to make bad loans.]

Aside from the weak demand for loans, the federal examination process plays a significant role in limiting credit, a role best illustrated in real estate lending, Mr. Greenspan said. The examiners have encouraged loan appraisals that can miss the point of a bank's role in society.

"There is an increasing tendency to look at deposit institutions and say we should market the loan portfolios, meaning trying to regain the values — in real estate, for example — that the loans represent if we sold them in the market tomorrow," Mr. Greenspan said.

This tendency produces two problems, the Federal Reserve chairman said. One is that just as bank appraisers overvalued real estate in the mid-1980s, expecting prices to keep rising, they are "low balling" a property's value because of expectations that prices will continue to fall. Partly as a result, banks are offering inadequate loans.

The entire procedure, in the mid-1980s and now, conflicts with the true nature of banking, Mr. Greenspan said.

"This is fundamentally wrong because commercial banking, and savings and loan activities as well, are a very special form of activity," Mr. Greenspan said. "Commercial banking is the practice by which you make illiquid loans."

Bankers should determine the profitability of a loan over its lifetime, even 20 years, and not the day-to-day value of the underlying real estate. When borrowers get into trouble, the banks should work with them to solve the problem, Mr. Greenspan said. The bank examination process should reflect this role of banking.

"The basic process is not to get paid back immediately or to sell the loan," but to carry the loan for its full life, he said.

Accounting practices, as well as the examination process, should reflect this, he added.

The federal regulators and the Treasury "are trying to figure out what types of regulatory changes should be instituted," he said. "We are trying to get some sense of how what we conceive of as a mistaken process is adding to the credit crunch."

In his remarks to more than 140 top executives of manufacturing companies, Mr. Greenspan made no references to the economic outlook, to how soon the recession might end or to the impact of the war in the Gulf on the economy.

In the past, he has blamed the recession primarily on the Gulf crisis and the damage it has done to consumer confidence.

American And Pilots Set Deal

Airline Averts A Costly Strike

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALLAS — American Airlines will this week hammer out final details of a new contract with the Allied Pilots Association, after averting a costly strike.

Over the weekend, the U.S. airline reached tentative agreement with the pilots union, ending 16 months of bitter negotiations.

Captain Tom Hunt, a union spokesman, said that negotiators for the company and its 9,000 pilots tentatively agreed on the wage and benefits package on Saturday following an all-night bargaining session in Washington.

The pact must be ratified by the union's board of directors but is not subject to a vote of members.

Captain Hunt said the agreement would make American's pilots among the highest paid in the industry. He said that when retroactive pay is included, "the overall compounded average for captains over the life of the contract signing is 25.6 percent, which is significant."

The company refused to comment on details of the pact.

The deal averts a strike for the largest U.S. air carrier, which saw its earnings plummet during the latter part of 1990 when the Gulf crisis drove up the cost of jet fuel.

"Obviously we're extremely pleased to have the agreement," said an American spokesman, Al Becker. "We're proud of our pilots corps and look forward to working with them to expanding our airline."

The deadlock between the two parties turned bitter in December, when pilot absenteeism rose and the airline canceled hundreds of flights during the busy holiday period.

Talks that began in October 1989 were resumed Jan. 7, 1991.

American officials accused pilots of an illegal work slowdown to force the airline's hand in negotiations, and got obtained a federal restraining order.

It was not immediately clear what effect the wage accord would have on the airline's flight schedules. *(Reuters, AP)*

Pöhl Says Currency Moves Are Acceptable

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Group of Seven leading industrialized nations is not in favor of exchange rate stability at all costs, according to Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pöhl.

"Some people think you have to have stability of exchange rates at all costs," Mr. Pöhl was quoted as saying by the Washington Post. "That is not our concept, nor is it the concept of others."

G-7 members must first pursue prudent domestic policies and that will finally lead to a stable system, he said. "First of all, we have to keep our own house in order — all of us."

Some analysts questioned whether G-7 coordination was breaking down after the Bundesbank raised official interest rates recently in the same week the Federal Reserve cut its discount rate.

"We have very different economic situations in the U.S. and Germany," Mr. Pöhl said. "So coordination doesn't mean and cannot mean that we all have to do the same things at the same time."

He said that currency markets had "reacted in a very calm way" to the interest rate changes, "although we intervened a lot" to accomplish that.

■ No Pound Devaluation

Prime Minister John Major of Britain said Sunday that he saw no need for a devaluation of the pound's central rate within the European Monetary System's Exchange Rate Mechanism, Reuters reported from London.

"I don't believe the pessimists who always believe you must devalue in order to remain competitive," Mr. Major told a Young Conservatives' meeting in Scarborough.

Stake in Volvo Is Considered By Mitsubishi

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Mitsubishi Motors Corp. and the Dutch government have discussed the possibility of Mitsubishi taking an equity stake in AB Volvo's 30 percent-owned Dutch unit, Volvo Car BV, a government spokesman said Sunday.

The president of Mitsubishi, Hirokazu Nakamura, and Dutch Economics Minister Koos Andriessen discussed various forms of cooperation between Mitsubishi and Volvo during talks in The Hague on Saturday, the spokesman said.

AB Volvo began talks last year with the government with a view to acquiring the government's 70 percent stake in Volvo Car. No agreement has been reached.

Japanese and Swedish newspapers reported in November that Volvo and Mitsubishi were conducting negotiations on a joint venture to produce 220,000 small cars a year at the Volvo plant at Born in the southern Netherlands.

Seeking Desktop Supremacy

U.S. Concerns Aim to Develop New Personal Computer

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A powerful group of U.S. computer makers and software publishers is nearing an agreement to develop a standard for an advanced desktop computer that it hopes will unseat the reigning powers of the personal computer industry by the middle of the decade.

The emerging alliance, led by Microsoft, Compaq Computer and Digital Equipment Corp., is gambling that it can create a personal computer based on a chip design called RISC that is simpler and faster than that used in computers made by IBM, Apple Computer and Sun Microsystems, the leaders in the desktop sector of the industry.

Industry experts say RISC chips are far faster than those in today's most powerful personal computers using conventional chips and are essential to providing a range of powerful new functions, including video and three-dimensional graphics and handwriting- and voice-recognition.

The alliance's final form is still to be determined and could be announced officially within a few weeks. But because of the potency of RISC technology, the group's chances of shifting the balance of power in the computer industry are high, industry executives and analysts say.

The challenge threatens not only the three desktop leaders but also the companies that dominate the market for the chips in them: Intel Corp. and Motorola Inc.

The emerging alliance was established at a secret meeting in January in California. Several executives who attended the meeting said the companies agreed to define standard specifications for a personal computer to be built around a RISC chip designed by MIPS Computer Systems Inc. and software being developed by Microsoft and the Santa Cruz Operation, a software publisher partly owned by Microsoft.

The new class of personal computers will be based on a chip MIPS recently announced called the R4000. The new chip is based on a technology known as reduced instruction set computing, or RISC, which significantly simplifies and speeds processing.

The executive said the computers would not be available until 1992 and that the standard would not have a big impact on the industry and personal computer users until sometime in the middle of the decade.

Crucial to the alliance is Compaq, the third-largest maker of personal computers, behind IBM and Apple. Recognizing the power of RISC technology, Compaq has apparently decided to adopt a second type of computer design.

Compaq has had extensive discussions with MIPS, Sun and Hewlett-Packard Co. about different designs and is now preparing to choose MIPS, industry executives familiar with the negotiations said.

"The battle came down to Compaq being fought over by Sun and Microsoft," said Mark Stahlman, an analyst at Alex. Brown & Sons Inc. "But it's not just a battle for Compaq; it's a total realignment of the computer business."

Refining the Search for Black Gold

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — During the oil boom of the early 1980s, most companies spent more than $10, some more than $20, to find and produce a barrel of oil in the United States.

Since then, the service companies that provide equipment and crews to drill for oil, and for the natural gas often found with it, have improved the process vastly. They have introduced supercomputers to spot drilling sites and sophisticated equipment that can even drill sideways.

For the three years that ended in 1989, the average cost to produce one barrel of oil in the United States was just $4.82, according to John S. Herrold Inc., an oil research firm based in Greenwich, Connecticut.

That still doesn't match the $2 a barrel cost in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf nations, where huge deposits lie relatively near the surface. But achieving the decline in the United States, where most of the remaining petroleum lies deep, demonstrates the service industry's technological leadership.

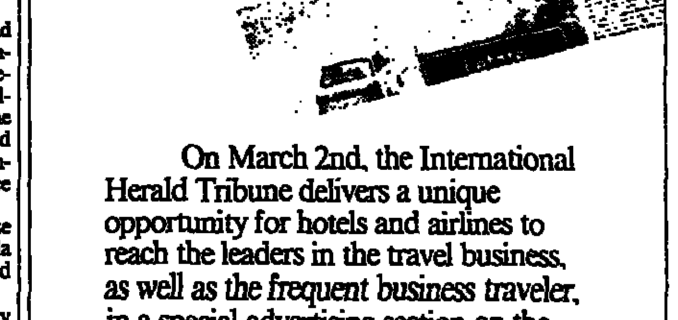
In a bid to open up more areas for to fossil fuel development, the U.S. administration plans to unveil this week a proposal for a National Energy Strategy. That strategy seeks to encourage the growth of the domestic oil industry, in part by offering tax breaks and deregulation.

The plan includes allowing drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, although it would direct the Interior Department to allow drilling only if it "will result in no significant adverse effect on fish or wildlife, their habitat and the environment."

The U.S. proposal comes at a time when the high-tech pioneers in drilling — the major international service companies like Schlumberger, Halliburton, Dresser Industries and Baker Hughes — have steadily improved their profits over the past three years. By slashing their payrolls and curtailing operations, the service companies have

See DRILL, Page 12

Leaders in the travel and tourism industry read The International Herald Tribune.



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CURRENCY RATES

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Feb. 8

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.641	3.263	1.1269	0.3308	0.1497*	—	5.474*	1.319	1.2825*	1.416	1.792*
Brussels	30.01	59.61	20.584	6.0455	2.7389*	18.2665	—	24.094	0.2347	25.93	32.25*
Frankfurt	1.459	2.898	—	0.2937	0.133*	0.8874	4.857*	1.171	1.141*	1.2585	1.591*
London (a)	1.9855	—	2.8897	9.8402	2,174.50	3.2612	59.545	2.4675	253.995	2.3082	181.68
Madrid	91.79	182.157	62.862	18.47	8.367*	55.807	3.0555	73.57	71.755*	79.34	—
Milan	1,097.75	2,178.70	753.28	220.87	—	667.67	36.559	883.31	8.581	947.35	11.974
New York (b)	—	1.9870 a	1.456	4.9595	1,096.50	1.6405	29.98	1.2405	127.80	1.1580	91.545
Paris	4.971	9.864	3.4054	—	0.4528*	3.0222	0.1655	3.9875	3.886*	4.2855	5.418*
Tokyo	128.45	255.81	88.25	25.95	0.1175	78.36	4.2917	103.42	—	110.90	1.4086
Toronto	1.1583	2.3021	0.7952	0.2335	1.057*	0.7059	3.865*	0.9311	0.9061*	—	1.264*
Zurich	1.243	2.4762	0.8547	0.2507	0.1136*	0.7581	4.1527*	—	0.9746*	1.073	1.3603*
1 ECU	1.4028	0.7063	2.0461	6.9676	1,539.34	2.3056	42.1186	1.7409	179.374	1.626	128.463
1 SDR	1.4532	0.7319	2.1185	N.Q.	1,595.29	2.3805	43.6332	1.81	186.467	1.686	133.397

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers, New York closing rates, and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9000.0	Greek drac.	155.85	Mex. peso	2963.00	S. Afr. rand	2.534
Austral. $	1.2953	Hong Kong $	7.796	N. Zealand $	1.4666	Soviet ruble*	0.548
Austr. schil.	10.26	Indian rupee	18.691	Norw. krone	5.712	Swed. krona	5.481
Brazil cruz.	221.45	Indo. rupiah	1885.01	Phil. peso	27.72	Taiwan $	26.62
Chinese yuan*	5.2221	Irish £	0.5473	Port. escudo	128.70	Thai baht	25.11
Danish krone	5.6155	Israeli shek.	1.968	Saudi riyal	3.7503	Turkish lira	3002.00
Egypt. pound	2.9373	Kuwaiti dinar	n.a.	Sing. $	1.712	UAE dirham	3.6726
Fin. markka	3.548	Malay. ring.	2.6905	S. Kor. won	722.00	Venez. boliv.	53.35

New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.9759	1.9652	1.9553	Canadian dollar	1.1630	1.1665	1.1695
Deutsche mark	1.4551	1.4521	1.4490	Japanese yen	127.76	127.57	127.47
Swiss franc	1.2446	1.2431	1.2418				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

	Feb. 8	Feb. 1	Chge
United States			
DJ Indus.	2,830.69	2,730.69	+ 3.66 %
DJ Util.	214.66	205.36	+ 4.53 %
DJ Trans.	1,102.26	1,063.47	+ 3.65 %
S & P 100	339.73	324.49	+ 4.70 %
S & P 500	359.34	343.05	+ 4.75 %
S & P Ind	423.79	405.10	+ 4.61 %
NYSE Cp	196.10	187.40	+ 4.64 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,245.20	2,165.70	+ 3.67 %
FT 30	1,761.30	1,690.80	+ 4.17 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	24,296.	23,157.	+ 4.92 %
West Germany			
DAX	1,467.82	1,426.51	+ 2.90 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	3,359.09	3,223.49	+ 4.21 %
World			
MSCIP	500.40	477.40	+ 4.82 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

	Feb. 8	Feb. 1
United States		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Prime rate	9.00	9.00
Federal funds rate	6¼	6½
Japan		
Discount	6.00	6.00
Call money	7 15/16	7 29/32
3-month interbank	7 15/32	8 1/32
West Germany		
Lombard	9.00	9.00
Call money	8¾	8.85
3-month interbank	9.10	9.20
Britain		
Bank base rate	14.00	14.00
Call money	14¼	13⅝
3-month interbank	13 7/16	13⅞

Gold

	Feb. 8	Feb. 1	Chge
London p.m. fix, $	370.00	364.50	+ 1.51 %

Boom Times for Private Satellite Service

By Edmund L. Andrews
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Military contractors have not been the only companies to get a lift from the war against Iraq. The nearly insatiable demand for live television reports about the war has been a bonanza for companies providing satellite services.

But few operators have enjoyed the sweet vindication of Rene V. Anselmo, the founder of Pan American Satellite of Stamford, Connecticut.

Two years ago, in what seemed like a good way to lose a fortune, he gambled $85 million from the sale of a string of television stations and his stake in a U.S. Spanish-language television network to buy and launch the first privately owned communications satellite over the Atlantic Ocean.

At the time, he faced stiff opposition from regulators, had no assured customers and had enough insurance to recover only half his costs if his satellite blew up during the launch. And he was lunging into a market controlled by Intelsat, a satellite communications company owned by a consortium of 119 countries.

But today, Mr. Anselmo is virtually booked solid, offering cut-rate prices and fast bookings for television networks around the world. With sales this year likely to climb well beyond the company's initial projection of $25 million, he is now busy raising money for three more satellites.

To be sure, boom times have come to almost everybody in the satellite business since the war began.

Intelsat has seen "spot" bookings for satellite time — those not reserved far in advance — surge to 400 programs a day, up from about 150. Bright Star Communications Ltd., based in London, which buys satellite time in large volume from Intelsat and then resells it, has roughly doubled its spot business.

American satellite companies like GTE Spacenet also are busy, relaying signals from abroad to local stations across the United States.

While Pan American's satellite does not reach the Gulf, it, too, has benefited from the war. Pan American's revenue from spot bookings surged to about $2 million for the last three weeks of January, up from $200,000 a month before war broke out. Bookings have dropped slightly since then, as television stations have cut back war coverage.

Pan American's revenue from 'spot' bookings surged to about $2 million for the last three weeks of January, up from $200,000 a month before war broke out.

The increase in bookings comes on top of revenue from long-term leases with television networks on both sides of the Atlantic. "It was busy before, but it's pandemonium now," Mr. Anselmo said.

The company's satellite has become a key link for European television news organizations that broadcast live from Washington, like the British Broadcasting Corp., and SAT 1, the German television network.

It is also being used heavily by American networks like CBS and ABC to transmit programming abroad as well as to supplement their direct satellite links to the Mideast by sending material through Europe.

One of Pan American's first customers, CNN, has used the satellite mainly to send programming abroad but also to get material from overseas bureaus.

For the start-up of Pan American, Mr. Anselmo bought a satellite from RCA and was able to take advantage of special incentives offered by Arianespace, the European rocket company, to launch the satellite for only $9 million.

In part because regulators feared that a competitor would undermine Intelsat, and in part because Pan American would inevitably deprive governments of Intelsat fees, Mr. Anselmo's plan to offer a competitive service met with stiff opposition.

Although the Reagan administration in 1983 endorsed the idea of limited competition with Intelsat, it took Mr. Anselmo from 1984 to September 1987 to get final launch approval from the Federal Communications Commission.

Even then, he didn't have a viable business because only one other country, Peru, had agreed to allow communication over the new satellite.

With patience, persistence and pressure from major communications users, Mr. Anselmo began receiving "landing rights" for his satellite from other countries. By the time of the launch in 1988, he had agreements with a half-dozen countries. Almost 70 countries have since opened up to the new satellite.

Today, Pan American, whose communications base in Florida houses 10 earth stations, is booked almost to capacity.

The company says prices vary from less than $1,000 for an hour of satellite time to $2,400, depending on a customer's annual usage. It says most customers pay less than $1,300.

Mr. Anselmo said he never conducted market research.

"My theory," he said, "was that I couldn't imagine putting a satellite up there and offering all this technology without it being used."

INTERNATIONAL CONVERTIBLE GROWTH FUND
(Fonds Commun de Placement)

A dividend of US$ 2.50 per unit has been declared payable on or after February 15, 1991 upon surrender of coupon No 7 to units outstanding on February 1, 1991. As from the latter date, the shares will be traded ex-dividend.

EUROPE VALUE FUND
(Fonds Commun de Placement)

A dividend of US$ 1.50 per unit has been declared payable on or after February 15, 1991 upon surrender of coupon No 2 to units outstanding on February 1, 1991. As from the latter date, the shares will be traded ex-dividend.

Paying Agent: Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
43, boulevard Royal, L-2955 Luxembourg

Herald Tribune.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, February 8.

Stock	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A							
A&W Bd			3493	34	32¾	33½	+ ½
ABS	.32	6.1	557	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¾
ACC Cp	.16	2.0	2118	8½	7⅝	8	
ADC			4872	29¾	25½	27¾	+1
ADT	1		42968	19⅝	18¼	19¼	+ ⅝
AEL			574	5⅝	5	5	— ½
AEP			351	8¾	7½	8¾	+1¼
AST			28507	48⅝	43½	44½	—2½
AarnRt	.70	1.0	106	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ⅝
AbingB			22	2⅜	2	2	
Acadin			1464	1	1⅜	1	+
Accel	.20b	2.1	2146	9½	8⅞	9½	+1
Aclaim			31889	4⅞	3¾	4½	+ ⅝
Aceto	.28	2.5	262	12	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
ACMT			1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
Acmt a			42	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+ ¾
AcmeSt			502	14¼	13½	13½	
ActARt			1361	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅜
Actvion			227	16½	15⅞	16	— ¾
AdacLb			15177	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Adage			238	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
Adapt			9928	13	11½	12⅝	+ 1⅝
Adinat s			2217	12	10½	11½	+ ⅝
AdiaSv	.16	.7	561	22¾	20	22¾	+2½
AdobeS	.24	.6	36049	42½	38¼	41½	+2¼
Adtec			326	2⅜	2½	2½	
AdvCir s			2186	7⅞	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅝
AdvRos			257	10¼	9½	10½	+ ½
AdvLog			16597	14¼	11	13¼	— ¾
AdvMap			2471	18	15	17¾	+2
[illegible]							

(Continued on next left-hand page)

مكتوا من الاصل

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by William Bourne

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
TMC Fimbs 6th Financing	£ 210	2029	½	100	—	Over 3-month Libor until 2001, and 1% over thereafter. Average life 4.1 years. Fees 0.65%. Denominations $10,000. Increased from £200 million. (Salomon Brothers Int'l)
Fixed-Coupons						
Austria	$200	2003	8½	99.275	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.375%. (UBS-Phillips & Drew Securities.)
Bank of Tokyo Curacao Holdings	$200	2001	8⅝	101½	—	Subordinated notes callable at par from 1996. Fees 2%. Denominations $500,000. (Bank of Tokyo Capital Markets)
Hydro Quebec	$300	2001	9	99.80	100.05	Noncallable. Fees 0.375%. (S.G. Warburg Securities)
Italy	$500	2001	8¾	99.98	99.33	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. Fungible with previous $1.5 billion issue. (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
Japan Development Bank	$500	2001	8⅝	99.09	99.33	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
MBL Finance (Curacao)	$300	2001	8⅝	100	—	Semiannually. Subordinated notes callable at par from 1996. Fees 2%. Denominations $10 million. (Mitsubishi Finance Int'l)
Ontario Province	$600	2001	8½	99.59	99.62	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets)
Oesterrichische Kontrollbank	$200	2001	8½	99.77	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l)
Tokai Finance Curacao	$500	2001	9⅛	101	—	Subordinated notes callable at par from 1996. Fees 2%. Increased from $300 million. (Nikko Securities Europe)
Banco di Napoli (Hong Kong)	DM 80	2001	10	102.45	—	Interest will be 10% until 1996, and 1⅛% over 6-month Libor thereafter. Callable at par after 1996. Fees 2.10%. (Merrill Lynch Bank)
Scandinaviska Enskilda Banken	DM 200	1994	9	101¾	100.00	Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (CSFB Effectenbank)
Swedish Export Credit	£ 50	1996	10⅝	97.688	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Natwest Capital Markets)
Crédit Lyonnais	FF 1,200	1995	10	99½	100.10	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Crédit Lyonnais)
Eurofima	FF 500	2000	9⅝	100	100.95	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Crédit Lyonnais)
Dresdner Finance	ITL 150,000	1995	13	101⅝	100.20	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Dresdner Bank)
ABN Amro Holding	DF 750	2001	9¼	100	—	Subordinated, noncallable notes. Fees 1%. (ABN Amro Holding)
Finland	ECU 500	1998	9½	101.275	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Nomura Int'l)
Deutsche Bank Finance (Curacao)	Can$ 125	2001	10¼	101.55	100.10	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets)
BP America	Aus$ 100	1996	12¼	101⅛	99.78	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Hambros Bank)
Shell Australia	Aus$ 125	1996	12¼	101¾	99.90	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Hambros Bank)
Asahi Beer Int'l Holding (Australia)	Y 65,000	1996	7.30	101.15	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Daiwa Europe)
Council of Europe	Y 35,000	2001	6⅝	99.80	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Daiwa Europe)
Kajima Europe	Y 10,000	1995	7.30	101.40	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 1 million yen. (Daiwa Europe)
Nordic Investment Bank	Y 20,000	1995	7¼	101⅜	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (IBJ Int'l)
Equity-Linked						
Bandai	$100	1995	4½	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 6,048 yen per share and at 132.30 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Daiwa Europe)
Fujikura	$200	1998	6	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 943 yen per share and at 130.30 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nomura Int'l)
Japan Radio	$100	1995	4½	100	111.00	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 2,501 yen per share and at 129.45 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nikko Securities Europe)
Keihan Electric Railway	$150	1995	4½	100	108.25	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 13. (Nikko Securities Europe)
Mitsui Mining & Smelting	$200	1995	4½	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 466 yen per share and at 131.70 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nomura Int'l)
Nestlé Holdings	$200	1998	6	100	102.50	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with 100 warrants, exercisable by lots of 61½ and until 1994 into company's shares at 7,750 francs per share, an 8.39% premium. Fees 2¼%. (Credit Suisse First Boston)
Nippon Comsys	$100	1995	4½	100	110.00	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,343 yen per share and at 131.70 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nikko Securities Europe)
Optec Dai-Ichi Denko	$100	1995	4½	100	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 730 yen per share and at 131.70 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe)
Thermo Electron	$65	2001	6¾	100	102.00	Semiannually. Callable at 104 in 1994. Convertible at $34½, a 12.65% premium. Fees 2½%. (Lehman Brothers Int'l)
Tokyu Store Chain	$100	1995	4½	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 13. (Nomura Int'l)
Toppan Printing	$370	1995	4½	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,374 yen per share and at 129.10 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nomura Int'l)
Toyo Engineering	$150	1995	4½	100	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,548 yen per share and at 131.70 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe)
Hoxan	DM 60	1995	5⅛	100	105.13	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 12. (Yamaichi Deutschland)
Kayaba Industry	DM 90	1995	5⅛	100	107.50	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 523 yen per share and at 90.09 yen per mark. Fees 2¼%. (Westdeutsche Landesbank)
Mitsubishi Shindoh	DM 65	1995	5⅛	100	106.25	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 491 yen per share and at 90.16 yen per mark. Fees 2¼%. (Nikko Securities Europe)

Dollar's Fall Extended Despite Intervention

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The tug of war between central banks trying to push up the dollar and the foreign exchange market seeking to drive it lower ended in a standoff last week, with the dollar closing above its all-time low against the Deutsche mark at midweek but below the previous week's level.

The dollar ended Friday at 1.4560 DM in New York, about midway between the record low of 1.4465 DM and the previous week's 1.4682 DM.

"Each time the central banks were in the market they pushed the dollar up," a French trader noted. "But as soon as they left the market, the dollar went down. Each time, the dollar was lower after the intervention than it had been before. The best you can say is that the central banks are slowing the speed of decline."

Dealers said the central banks had little difficulty in lifting the dollar off its floor late in the week, since traders were looking to pocket the profits they had already made and to square their positions before the weekend.

Expectations that allied forces in the Gulf are about to launch a ground war are also tempering the willingness of traders to aggressively sell the dollar. The fear is that initial setbacks for the allies or Iraq's use of nonconventional weapons could cause unpredictable shifts in attitudes toward the dollar.

Worries about the Gulf war apart, the mood in the market remains negative for the dollar.

"The dollar is headed lower, on both fundamental and technical grounds," says Simon Crane, whose London-based Crane Investment Analysis advises traders on market strategy.

Traders did not rule out the possibility the dollar could be carried somewhat higher, to perhaps 1.4850 DM, before it resumes its fall.

SEC May Charge Keating With Securities Violations

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — The Securities and Exchange Commission has told the former thrift mogul Charles H. Keating Jr., who already faces criminal fraud charges, that it may charge him with violations of securities laws, according to Mr. Keating's attorney.

In a Jan. 24 letter to Mr. Keating, the SEC's staff said it was considering recommending to the commission that it prosecute him.

Stephen C. Neal, Mr. Keating's attorney, said Friday that any SEC actions would be "a waste of taxpayer money."

"The SEC doesn't need to pursue litigation to keep Mr. Keating out of public companies," Mr. Neal said. "There are already a host of government agencies trying to get all the money he's got, which isn't much."

Mr. Keating, the former operator of failed Lincoln Savings & Loan Association of Irvine, California, is facing 34 criminal fraud counts in connection with the sale of now-worthless "junk" bonds.

He has denied any wrongdoing.

A New Borrowers' Headache

Worldwide Commercial Paper Market Grows Finicky

By Jonathan Fuerbringer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Banks are not the only lenders tightening credit in these hard times. Some borrowers are having trouble tapping another source of short-term cash — the commercial paper market, which some analysts had hoped would give a few companies refuge from the credit crunch.

The $740 billion worldwide commercial paper market is in the throes of a shakeout.

Although it grew 500 percent in the expansive 1980s by serving as a cheaper alternative to bank financing for large companies, the market has recently grown finicky.

Today, investors are shying away from all but the highest-rated issues — a position being encouraged by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. On Wednesday, the commission is scheduled to vote on whether to restrict money market funds from investing in almost all but the top-rated issues.

For instance, Chrysler Financial, the finance arm of Chrysler Corp., has been all but frozen out of the commercial paper market in the last year.

Last June, its commercial paper credit rating was cut by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Services to the third and lowest investment-grade level. Then, last week, Chrysler Financial withdrew its rating to avoid being formally lowered to non-investment grade.

"It became more difficult to find buyers so we changed our funding strategy to rely less on commercial paper," said Dennis M. Cantwell, vice president for corporate finance and development.

At the end of 1990, Chrysler had just $1.1 billion in commercial credit outstanding, down sharply from $10.1 billion a year earlier. To fill the gap, it has sold some of its automobile loans in the secondary market and turned to its banks for cash — $6.2 billion by the end of 1990.

But borrowing from banks costs more than issuing commercial paper — a short-term IOU that provides cash for up to 270 days to cover costs like inventories. Going to the bank increased Chrysler's costs, for instance, by about $25 million in 1990.

Companies that carry the second-highest rating from Moody's and S&P — like CSX Corp., Marriott Corp., American Brands Inc. and Union Oil Co. of California — have also been knocked off the buy list of many money market funds, which purchase 35 percent to 40 percent of the commercial paper issued in the United States.

> **'Right now all you hear is quality, quality, quality.'**
> John Wetzler, sales manager for short-term products at Citicorp Securities Markets Inc.

The major money center banks have all had their credit downgraded recently, but had already begun to move to reduce their reliance on commercial paper.

"Right now all you hear is quality, quality, quality," said John Wetzler, sales manager for short-term products at Citicorp Securities Markets Inc.

Still, the group being squeezed is relatively small. Top-rated companies have always accounted for the bulk of the market — constituting about 84 percent of the total issues worldwide today, according to Moody's.

These companies, with A-1 ratings from S&P and P-1 from Moody's, include General Electric Capital, General Motors Acceptance, Ford Motor Credit, Sears Roebuck Acceptance and American Express Credit.

Despite the drop in demand for lower-rated issues, the growth of the overall market has not declined much because of the appetite for top-rated paper remains strong.

Companies with A-2 ratings from S&P and P-2 from Moody's account for only about 13 percent of the more than 1,000 companies that borrow in the commercial paper market.

And companies in the lowest investment grade levels, A-3 and P-3, account for only 2 percent of the market. Unrated companies or those rated below investment grade make up about 1 percent of the market.

In the 1980s, when credit concerns were less worrisome, lower-grade and unrated issues, like the paper market in general, grew by leaps and bounds. By 1990, the important measure of risk, the spreads or difference in interest rates on top-rated and lesser-rated paper, narrowed to 10 basis points (100 basis points equal 1 percentage point).

But the boom ended abruptly last year. Since June 1989, 11 companies have defaulted on a total of $1.1 billion in paper. In late 1990, people worried about whether even quality issuers could fund themselves through the end of the year. Spreads shot up to as high as 100 basis points.

Seven of the 11 defaults were in the newer commercial paper markets in London, Japan and France. The defaults, and the prospects that a recession would decrease company earnings and bring on more defaults, led the SEC last July to propose a new regulation.

Under the proposal, no more than 5 percent of a fund's assets could be invested in paper without a top grade from the major rating agencies. And that 5 percent would have to be in paper with the second-highest rating.

Bonds Facing a Tug-of-War

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The U.S. bond market may be in for a tug-of-war this week, analysts said.

Looking at the economy, the market should maintain a positive tone as upcoming reports bolster

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

expectations for further Federal Reserve easing of interest rates, they said.

But while the market ingested last week's $34.7 billion Treasury refunding, many of the bonds still have not found a final home, which puts downward pressure on prices.

"What wins out?" asked Gerald Zukowski, an economist at PaineWebber Inc. He described the coming week as "the fight between a fair amount of supply sitting on the shelves versus what should shape up as favorable statistics."

January retail sales, which are due out Wednesday, are expected to be on the weak side and the January producer price index due Friday is expected to bring good news on the inflation front.

On the supply side, however, "certainly most investors seem to be sated at the moment," said Mr. Zukowski.

Aside from day-to-day fluctuations, the market is expected to hold an underlying positive sentiment for the time being. Expectations that the Fed will ease credit again continue to support Treasury issues.

"I would think the market continues to retain a positive tone," said Henry Engler, an economist at Chemical Securities Inc. "I do not see anything on the horizon that would deter the market from thinking that the next move in Fed policy will be a further ease."

In last week's market activity, the yield on the benchmark long-term Treasury bond fell below 8 percent and held steadfastly there for the first time in more than a year on Friday, as strong retail demand caused a rebound in prices.

The bellwether 30-year bonds, the 8.75 percent issue due August 2020, were offered late in the session Friday at 108 22/32, up 29/32.

This caused the yield to plunge to 7.98 percent, its lowest since late December 1989.

The yield was down from 8.05 percent the day before.

The yield on the new 7⅞ percent long bonds of February 2021, which were auctioned Thursday, slipped to 7.95 percent in trading on a when-issued basis, down from 7.98 percent the day before.

Also in when-issued trading, the yield on the new 7.75 percent 10-year notes auctioned Wednesday dropped to 7.76 percent, from 7.83 the day before. *(Reuters, NYT)*

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Pub Owners to Tap Market

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Financing for a new company that will own 7,400 pubs throughout Britain, long delayed by officials examining its possible anti-competitive aspects, is now being organized in the international credit market.

Citicorp and S. G. Warburg are currently seeking underwriters to participate in the £1.3 billion ($2.58

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT

billion) loan for Intrapreneur, a new company being established to own the 3,900 pub properties formerly owned by Grand Metropolitan PLC and the 3,500 estates formerly belonging to Courage Ltd. At the same time, Grand Met is selling its brewing operations to Courage, which will provision the pubs.

When first proposed last year the financing was expected to total £1.8 billion, but bankers say the initial figure was only an estimate and even the current £1.3 billion target is subject to a final analysis by independent auditors on the valuation of the estates.

The loan will run for five years and carry interest ranging from 1.1 to 1.625 percentage points over the London interbank offered rate. This is wider than the split margin of ½- to ⅞-point over Libor first proposed and reflects the change in the market since last autumn, which has seen banks demanding higher remuneration in all transactions, managers say.

Mortgage Funding Corp. appointed Swiss Bank Corp. to arrange a three-year financing of £100 million with interest set at 55 basis points over Libor. Last year, mortgage-backed loans were marketed at 40 basis points over Libor.

RAI, the Italian state broadcasting company, appointed Banco di Roma to arrange a five-year loan of 200 billion lire ($182.1 million) carrying a multicurrency clause with interest set at 36 basis points over the interbank rate, nearly double the 18¾ basis points it paid to borrow last year. Fees have also risen, to a maximum 18 basis points from the 12 basis points paid as commissions last year.

In the dollar market, the Dutch financing vehicle of Finland's state-owned steel company Rautaruukki appointed Mitsubishi Bank to arrange a seven-year loan of $50 million.

The seven-year maturity is long in a market that currently does not like to look beyond five years, and bankers report being quite full of exposure to Finland. Thus, the loan is being arranged on a private placement basis.

BONDS: *Investors Rush to Buy Before Rates Fall*

(Continued from first finance page)

against the mark. Seven years ago, French government bonds paid 8 percentage points more than comparably dated German bonds.

One of the striking aspects of last week's activity in the international market was the eagerness of investors to buy long-dated 10-year bonds compared to the five-to-seven year maturities that had recently been in fashion. A willingness to lengthen maturities, bankers say, is yet another manifestation of investor enthusiasm.

The dollar sector was studded with triple-A-rated issuers — Austria for $200 million, its state-owned Oesterrichische Kontrollbank for $200 million, Italy adding $500 million to the $1.5-billion issue floated a week earlier, Japan Development Bank for $500 million and the province of Ontario for $600 million.

The Ontario issue was its first ever in the dollar sector and was priced to yield 0.55 percent more than U.S. government bonds. Offered at 99.59 with a coupon of 8½ percent, the paper ended the week trading at 99.62.

Deutsche Bank, lead manager of the Ontario issue, borrowed in its own name 125 million Canadian dollars ($107.9 million) — presumably designed to provide a partial swap for Ontario.

The Deutsche Bank paper was priced to yield 50 basis points over Canadian government paper. This is a finer level than even Ontario could achieve on its own — a measure of the drawing power of Deutsche's name and the placing power of its distribution system.

In the French franc sector, demand was so strong that state-owned Crédit Lyonnais increased its issue from the initially indicated 500 million francs ($100.1 million) to 700 million and finally to 1.2 billion francs. The paper, maturing in July 1995, is an addition to an outstanding issue which now totals 3.2 billion francs. Offered at 99½ with a coupon of 10 percent, the Crédit Lyonnais issue ended the week trading at 100.10.

Eurofima sold 500 million francs of paper carrying a coupon of 9⅝ percent, which is also a tag-on to an outstanding issue maturing in the year 2000. The total size now stands at 1.5 billion francs. It ended the week trading at almost a 1 percent premium to its par issue price.

In the high-yielding Australian dollar sector, BP America and Shell Australia met great demand for their five-year issues carrying coupons of 12¼ percent.

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Feb. 6	Jan. 30
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	8.79	8.91
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	8.54	8.66
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	8.12	8.20
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	12.20	12.23
French francs, less than 5 yrs	10.27	10.36
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	12.85	12.81
Danish krona, less than 5 yrs	10.36	10.46
ECU, 8 yrs & over	9.50	9.69
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	9.43	9.69
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	10.76	11.01
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	12.63	12.89
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	13.10	13.00
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	6.98	7.04
Yen, less than 5 yrs	7.05	7.05

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales — Feb. 7

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	83.30	246.80	546.70	1,680.40
Convert.	—	—	—	—
FRNs	—	—	75.00	123.10
ECP	4,505.50	2,503.30	7,928.80	4,076.20
Total	4,588.80	2,750.10	8,550.50	5,279.70

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	11,437.90	17,876.00	15,717.20	15,116.10
Convert.	173.70	434.50	492.00	681.40
FRNs	2,567.00	1,849.60	5,446.70	4,736.10
ECP	3,830.40	3,247.90	3,099.10	5,298.50
Total	18,011.80	22,480.00	25,085.00	25,332.10

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates — Feb. 8

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	6 7/16	6⅝	6⅝
Deutsche mark	8 15/16	9 1/16	9⅛
Pound sterling	14	13 5/16	12 13/16
French franc	9 11/16	9⅞	10
ECU	9 13/16	9 15/16	10
Yen	7 15/16	8 1/16	7⅞

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds — Feb. 8

Maturity	Close Bid	Close Ask	Yield	Wk-ago yield
31.01.93	100 11/32	100 12/32	6.81	6.83
15.11.94	99 22/32	99 24/32	6.99	7.05
31.12.94	101 12/32	101 14/32	7.21	7.29
31.01.96	100 13/32	100 15/32	7.40	7.45
15.01.98	101 4/32	101 6/32	7.66	7.45
15.02.01	99 26/32	99 28/32	7.78	7.91
15.02.11	112 6/32	112 10/32	7.98	8.09
15.08.21	99 1/32	99 2/32	7.96	8.09

Source: Salomon Inc.

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10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
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34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41
42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49
GAME 6	**GAME 7**	**GAME 8**	**GAME 9**	**GAME 10**
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33
34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41
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WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Amsterdam stocks closed higher last week as a result of lower short-term interest rates. The CBS all-share index end at 171.3, up from 166.4 the previous Friday.

Turnover for the week reached 10.2 billion guilders, 2.7 billion of which was in equities. A week earlier, volume was 9 billion guilders with 3.2 billion in equities.

The brokerage Kempen & Co. said it expects market sentiment to be maintained, but added that the market will remain sensitive to any news from the Gulf.

Frankfurt

Frankfurt stocks rose to the year's high Friday, even though dealers said the market did not seem particularly strong. The DAX spot trend indicator gained 41.31 points on the week, a 2.89 percent rise.

The DAX finished the week at 1,467.82, while the Commerzbank indicator tacked on 39.10 points, to 1,761.30.

Traders said the Gulf war seemed to have faded into the background, and the market was hoping for lower interest rates, despite the Bundesbank's tightening of credit the previous week.

Speculation about a possible imminent solution of the Gulf crisis was another positive factor, they said.

Volume on the eight German exchanges totaled 24.70 billion Deutsche marks, up from 20 billion DM.

Hong Kong

Share prices rose across the board in active trading last week. The Hang Seng index gained 135.60 points, or 4.2 percent, to close at 3,359.09 on Friday.

Average daily turnover surged to 1.4 billion Hong Kong dollars from 1.04 billion dollars.

Share prices rode an upward trend with the key barometer gaining 26.94 points on Monday and 94.98 on Tuesday to close above the 3,300 mark — the highest since Aug. 6.

Tuesday's buying spree erupted when Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. announced plans to privatize its subsidiary, Cavendish International Holdings Ltd.

Rumors of possible interest rate cuts also spurred the market.

Dealers expect the market to consolidate ahead of the Lunar New Year break, which starts Thursday.

London

A growing conviction that British interest rates would be cut within the next couple of weeks was the major factor behind the strong progression of share values in London.

Even Thursday's attempted mortar attack on the prime minister's residence was unable to restrain the buoyant trend, and by the end of the week the Financial Times stock exchange index of 100 leading shares stood at 2,245.2, 79.5 points ahead of its close a week earlier.

Hopes for an interest-rate cut helped some issues gain on the hope that reduced base rates would bring some relief to sectors that have been savagely hit by the recession and sharp downturn in consumer spending.

Milan

Milan stocks were on a winning streak, rising on every day of the trading week to make up part of the market's lag behind other European stock markets since the start of the year.

The MIB index rose by 6.05 percent on the week, closing on Friday at 1,016.

Shares of the De Benedetti group were among the leaders, due to rumors of an imminent sale of the group's stake in Société Générale de Belgique to the Suez Group.

Analysts said Milan was buoyed by the feeling that the Gulf war may soon come into a decisive phase with land action, and by the extremely low prices of some major issues.

Paris

The Paris Bourse made a moderate advance on the week, encouraged by the trend to lower interest rates initiated by the United States, though investors remained very cautious due to uncertainties about the Gulf war, traders said.

The CAC-40 index finished the week at 1,622.75, a gain of 2.8 percent and the highest level since Dec. 14. Stock prices are now about 14 percent above the year's low, hit on Jan. 15, while prices are 6.9 percent above the level of Jan. 1.

But dealers said that the brake on economic activity caused by the war, which will inevitably affect business profits, had led investors to maintain a cautious attitude.

Singapore

The Singapore stock market started the week on a firm note with renewed interest in property stocks. But it ended mixed, with a slowdown in activity.

The Straits Times industrial index gained 26.38 points from the previous week to 1,294.10, while the Stock Exchange of Singapore all-share index gained 9.27 to 351.17.

Turnover rose 33.5 percent from the prior week to 615.88 million units worth 899.24 million Singapore dollars.

Tokyo

Lower interest rates and a stronger yen following a U.S. discount rate cut drove to the Nikkei Stock Average to its high this year.

The market's key indicator rose all week to close at 24,296.08 points, up a hefty 1,139.38 points, or 4.9 percent from the previous week, when the Nikkei shed 416.55 points.

The previous 1991 high of 24,069.18 points had been set on Jan. 4, the year's first trading day.

The Tokyo Stock Price Index of all stocks on the first section advanced 101.02 points to 1,805.28, after losing 20.36 points the week before.

Trading was active, with average daily turnover of 564.8 million shares, almost double the previous week's 275.8 million.

Zurich

Zurich stocks gained almost 2 percent in active trading last week, with foreign investors again much in evidence.

The Swiss Performance Index closed at 951.26, up from 930.87 the previous Friday. The Crédit Suisse indicator finished at 488.9, up from 475.3, and the Swiss Bank Corp. index rose to 545.8 from 537.0.

Lufthansa Drops Plan For Carrier

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Lufthansa AG said over the weekend that it was no longer interested in a takeover of the former East German state airline Interflug, which is being shut down by the Treuhandanstalt privatization agency.

A spokesman said Saturday that "Lufthansa would like to point out that it has been expressing interest in Interflug for over a year, but its efforts have been thwarted repeatedly."

A Lufthansa plan to take 26 percent of Interflug was submitted to the German cartel office in March 1990, and withdrawn in October 1990.

Lufthansa then proposed a plan to the Bonn government under which the airline would restructure Interflug and take over the restructured company. The plan was never approved by the Treuhandanstalt.

Meanwhile, Interflug officials said the airline would maintain its flights until the details of a shutdown are worked out later this month.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Chinese Businesses Hurt by War

BEIJING (Reuters) — The four largest civil engineering companies in China have lost at least $1 billion due to the Gulf war, the official newspaper China Daily reported Sunday.

The four state-owned companies were China State Construction Engineering Corp., China Road & Bridge Engineering Co., China International Water & Electricity Corp. and China Metallurgical Construction Corp. The losses arose from defaults on payments from Iraq and Kuwait, loss of local bank deposits, abandoned machinery and evacuations, the paper said.

Industry Asks U.S. Aid on Exports

BOCA RATON, Florida (NYT) — Arguing that exports are the bright spot in an otherwise bleak U.S. economy, the National Association of Manufacturers is urging the Bush administration to play a much more aggressive role in promoting the sale of American products abroad.

The lobbying effort, outlined at a board meeting of the group here, is based largely on the premise that more exports, particularly of manufactured goods, can reverse the recession. One proposal would commit the government to maintain the U.S. dollar at its current level against the yen and the Deutsche mark. Another would increase government financing of exports.

Ailing Australian Bank Receives Aid

ADELAIDE, Australia (Reuters) — The government of South Australia said Sunday it would provide a credit of 970 million Australian dollars ($748 million) to the State Bank of South Australia, which is facing potential losses of about one billion dollars.

David Simmons, the chairman of that state-owned bank, said that a review by the consulting firm J.P. Morgan had found the shortfall. Nonperforming loans could reach 2.5 billion dollars, he said. South Australia's Labor government said all but an initial 500 million dollars would be placed in a trust account that the bank could draw on.

Japanese Wages Rose 5.4% in 1990

TOKYO (AFP) — Wages of Japanese workers grew by 5.4 percent last year on average after adjustment for inflation, the sharpest increase in more than nine years, an official report said Sunday.

The Labor Ministry report showed monthly wages, excluding bonuses, averaged 370,381 yen ($2,870). The report covered 22.77 million workers in mining, construction, manufacturing, power and gas, transportation and communications, commerce, finance, real estate and service companies with 30 or more workers.

Motorola Unveils a Network Product

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Motorola Inc. is to introduce on Monday its first product using the company's wireless in-building network, or WIN, technology — a method for sending data at high speeds using digital radio transmissions.

The company said it would launch the product at a computer networking conference in Boston. It has said the product will run at 15 million bits a second, as fast as existing networking products used with wires.

Malaysia Changes Finance Ministers

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) — Malaysia has named Anwar Ibrahim, a former Islamic activist, as finance minister, an appointment that some analysts said could evoke concern among business people.

The new minister replaces Daim Zainuddin, who is returning to private life. The appointment, effective March 15, was announced on Saturday. "The problem is not just his lack of financial experience," said an economist. "Anwar is seen as a champion of Islam and the poor, and these things are not likely to excite the business community."

Milan Floor Traders Call a Strike

MILAN (Reuters) — Milan bourse floor traders said they would go on strike beginning Friday to protest a move by the government to tax capital gains on profits from stock dealings. The traders voted Saturday in favor of the open-ended strike.

The union representing the traders demanded "nonpunitive" legislation that would encourage investment. Under a decree that took effect on Jan. 28, individual local investors must either pay 25 percent on any gains declared in their annual income tax statements or pay 20 percent at the time of the transaction on any gains made.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, February 8.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
RJR Nb n	489620	7½	5⅝	7⅛	+1½
GnMotr	154402	37⅞	34⅝	37¼	+1⅞
PhilMr	130666	59⅞	56¾	59¼	+2⅝
Citicorp	128095	15⅛	13⅛	14¾	+1⅛
PepsiC s	122722	30¾	26⅜	29½	+2½
Chryslr	114260	13¼	11⅞	11⅞	
EKodak	114204	46⅜	43	45¾	+2½
AmExp	106946	25	22½	24½	+1⅞
Exxon	105137	54⅞	50⅛	53⅛	+3⅝
IBM	104335	131	125⅝	129½	+3⅞
AT&T	103859	34½	31⅝	34	+2½
FedNM	102846	45⅞	40½	44⅞	+4¼
GenEl	99597	66⅞	63⅜	65¼	+1¼
Chase	93058	14⅞	12⅜	13⅝	+1⅛
Boeing s	91012	52½	49⅞	52¼	+2½
WalMt s	89868	37⅞	33¼	35⅝	+2⅛
Lilly	84040	77½	73⅜	77⅜	+1⅞
RJR Nb wi	85643	7⅝	5⅝	7¼	+1½
FordM	82460	31⅜	28¾	31	+1½
McDonl	81719	29¾	28½	28¾	+ ¼
Unisys	80779	4⅛	2½	4	+1⅞
Limitd s	76760	23⅞	21⅜	23⅜	+1⅜
GTE s	76737	31⅛	29¼	30⅝	+1½
Waste	76178	43	39⅜	40⅝	+1⅛
BnkAm	76017	33¼	29⅝	31⅞	+2

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
Hilbay	59209	2⅜	1⅜	2¼	+ ½
WangB	44485	3⅝	2⅜	3¼	+ ½
Diasonc	34576	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
FruitL	30539	12	10⅛	11⅜	+1⅛
Amdhl	28707	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅞
BolrPh	21790	6¼	4	4⅞	+ ½
ENSCO	18041	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ¼
BAT In	14230	13⅛	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅜
CornCr	14923	19⅛	16⅞	19¼	+1½
A-ge sc	14188	8½	6¼	7⅜	+1⅛
A-att2 sc	13964	6⅝	4⅝	6⅝	+1⅜
SNk f93wt	13836	18⅛	16¼	16⅝	—1⅜
A-ate sc s	13405	9¾	8¼	9½	+1¼
DowC rt	12269	5⅝	4⅝	5	— ¼
PldHlth	12173	16	13⅜	15	+1½
EchoBy	10893	8⅝	7⅜	8¼	+ ⅜
PW Nk pwt	10573	8⅝	7⅛	7½	—1⅜
NY Tim	10253	24¼	21⅞	24¼	+2
SNk 93cwt	10217	2¾	2	2¾	+ ⅜
CalEng	9979	10¾	7⅛	9⅞	+2¼
InstSy	9890	2⅜	1¾	2¼	+ ⅜
EksNk wt	9455	8¾	7⅛	7⅛	—1¼
PW Nk cwt	9156	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
AExpl	9056	3½	2⅜	3½	+ ⅜
A-ahp sc s	8965	12½	8⅛	12¼	+4⅛

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	1,298,290,000
Week ago	974,710,000
Year ago	774,880,000
Two years ago	955,440,000
Jan 1 to date	5,204,060,000
1990 to date	4,887,110,000
1989 to date	5,859,780,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	93,170,000
Week ago	67,450,000
Year ago	65,490,000
Jan 1 to date	345,500,000
1990 to date	415,910,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	1734	1564
Declined	320	431
Unchanged	160	219
Total Issues	2214	2214
New Highs	394	215
New Lows	25	42

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	660	618
Declined	200	227
Unchanged	139	142
Total Issues	999	979
New Highs	109	63
New Lows	31	42

DRILL: *High-Tech Service Companies Refining the Search for U.S. Oil*

(Continued from first finance page)

survived an unprecedented collapse in oil drilling activity from 1986 through 1989 that ruined or crippled many of their debt-laden rivals.

The fortunes of the oil-field service industry can be tracked by the rig count. As oil prices soared in the early 1980s, the number of operating rigs in the United States rose to more than 4,500. The count fell to a post-World War II low of 869 in 1989, but rebounded last year to 1,010, according to Baker Hughes.

Outside the United States, the rig count has been far less volatile. The international average, excluding Canada, was 907 rigs in 1990 — the first year since 1985 that the United States beat that average.

Many analysts expect higher oil prices, more drilling and higher revenues for the service companies by the mid-1990s, as oil prices rise from the current $20 a barrel or so to more than $25.

The analysts assume that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will again restrict output after the current war ends. They say that the United States rig count will gradually increase to an average of 1,200 in 1993, with 2,400 worldwide.

The service companies provide drill bits, drill pipe, special muds and fluids, offshore equipment, geological mapping software and the personnel to deploy it all.

A huge source of new orders for them might be the rebuilding of Middle Eastern facilities. The extent of damage to oil fields, refineries and petrochemical plants will be known for certain only when the war in the Gulf ends.

But some analysts estimate that just repairing the damage to Kuwaiti facilities so far is likely to cost $40 billion. The Kuwaiti government, with investments estimated at $100 billion, has more than enough to bankroll postwar reconstruction.

"At some point, there will be an enormous rebuilding plan required there," said John J. Murphy, Dresser's chairman and chief executive.

Meanwhile, the industry's main customers, the major oil companies, plan to increase their worldwide drilling budgets this year by nearly 14 percent, according to James D. Crandell, a Salomon Brothers analyst.

And government-controlled oil enterprises, which have been increasing their purchases by more than 30 percent a year, according to Suzanne L. Cook, an analyst at Merrill Lynch, contributed 40 percent of industry revenues last year. These national oil organizations, in places like Mexico, Indonesia and Venezuela, accounted for only about 10 percent of business in 1980, she said.

Although the long-term prospects are reassuring, until recently the outlook for oil-service companies was dreary. When Saudi Arabia and other OPEC members quickly stepped in to make up for the Kuwaiti and Iraqi oil supplies lost to war, fears of scarcity promptly turned to fears of glut. Some analysts felt crude prices might plunge below $15 a barrel after the war ended.

Investors quickly showed their disenchantment with OPEC members' production increases. The shares of 25 representative oil service companies fell an average of 34 percent from an early August peak through Jan. 17, according to Mr. Crandell. For 19 months before the peak, the sector had led the market, as worldwide energy demand appeared to be rising.

Since the first bombing raids over Baghdad, shares in the oil-service sector have bounced back up by about 12 percent. Aside from the implications of damage to oil-production equipment in Iraq and Kuwait, year-end earnings reports have improved investors' confidence somewhat that the industry's recovery will continue.

One still urgent, and palpable, problem is the collapse of natural-gas prices, which developed independently of Middle East politics. The price of natural gas depends heavily on demand for heating.

"Warm weather has overwhelmed the market with problems," said James L. Carroll, an analyst at Paine Webber Inc., in New York.

High temperatures, especially in the northeastern United States, have restricted demand in the last three months. February prices in the spot market have ranged between $1.10 and $1.40 per 1,000 cubic feet. The price had averaged $1.71 in 1990.

In the Gulf of Mexico, which produces mostly natural gas, offshore drilling specialists including Marine Drilling, Cliffs Offshore and Oceaneering International have suffered, said Mr. Carroll.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, February 8.

Option & price		Calls		Puts	
		Feb	Mar	Feb	Mar
[illegible]					

Total volume 155,845 Open interest 2,387,254

r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, February 8.

(Continued)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]					

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, February 8.

Option & price		Calls		Puts	
		Feb	Mar	Feb	Mar
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Total volume 577,435 Open interest 4,334,494

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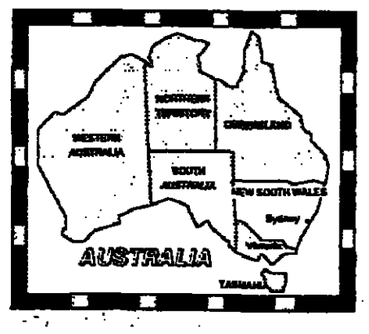

THE PACIFIC LINK

Hotline to Australia and the Asia Region

As Australia builds an increasing share of global business, its locomotive, New South Wales, is becoming not only a national but a world-class business center.

Even Australians are often surprised to discover that they have the second-largest economy in the Asia-Pacific region after Japan's, bigger than those of Korea or Taiwan — in fact, only slightly smaller than those two combined. Australia's 1989 gross domestic product of A$283 billion (US$221 billion) exceeded the combined totals of Indonesia, Thailand, Hong Kong, the Philippines and Malaysia.

Put in another regional context, that is an economy bigger than that of Mexico, Switzerland, Sweden or the Netherlands. In terms of economic production, Australia now ranks 13th in the world.

Moody's has given the state a triple-A rating

This puts the Australian economy into a new and challenging perspective, reflecting the changes taking place both within the Australian business community and in the fast-growing Southeast Asian-Pacific Basin region.

"The changes in our economy over the last five years or so have been revolutionary," says the chairman of Westpac Banking Corp., Sir Eric Neal. "The deregulation of the financial sector has had far-reaching effects in terms of the efficiency of the allocation of funds throughout the economy. And new standards of productivity and efficiency are being increasingly accepted in a formerly heavily protected services sector, in our manufacturing industries and in the resources sector.

"An important feature of the revolution has been a new awareness of the importance of the export sector to our prosperity and our deepening integration into the world economy.

"Importantly, too, as part of the process of opening up to the outside world, Australia has acknowledged the importance of developments in the Western Pacific," Sir Eric continues. "While Europe and North America will always be of crucial importance to our prosperity, our future is inextricably linked to developments in the region to our north."

Australia is part of the Asia-Pacific market, which already produces 24 percent of the world's gross domestic product. This figure is predicted to rise to 30 percent by the year 2000.

Until recently, Australia had been perceived as geographically isolated in terms of access to markets.

"This issue of distance is becoming less important," says the premier of the Australian state of New South Wales, Nick Greiner. "The types of goods and services being traded are changing, and so is Australia's position in Southeast Asia.

"It has been no accident that a large number of Australia's internationally successful companies are in sectors that provide services and where distance is not an overbearing handicap — that is, in sectors such as banking, insurance, transport and the media."

Mel Ward, managing director of Telecom Australia, believes that with a highly sophisticated and reliable telecommunications network, distance is no longer an impediment to effective global marketing for companies within Australia and others wanting to invest in the Asia-Pacific area.

Telecom is now in the process of linking all six Australian state capitals with fiber optics, to encircle the continent within five years. Also, OTC Ltd., the Australian government's international communications company based in Sydney, is building a 14,000-kilometer (5385-mile) optical fiber loop around the Pacific Basin linking Australia to the United States via New Zealand and Hawaii, and to Japan via Guam. It will create the world's largest high-performance, high-security telecommunications system.

This will not only benefit domestic companies, but also serve as an added attraction to overseas businesses wanting to set up Australian offices.

In the last seven years, Australia has become a major destination for private overseas investment, which increased from A$1 billion in 1982-83 to A$7.5 billion in 1988-89.

"This reflects the positive micro-economic, social and regulatory changes that have taken place here in recent years," says Bill Ferris, chairman of the Australian Trade Commission.

"The investment climate in Australia is healthy. Australia has emerged from the last decade as an open and dynamic industrialized economy in the Asia-Pacific region, and a continuing process of structural reform begun in the early 1980s has improved the economy's flexibility and productive capacity.

"Phased reductions in tariffs and other forms of assistance have dismantled the shelter that protected much of our industry from international competition," Mr. Ferris adds. "Australian industry is being rejuvenated and is diversifying from traditional rural and resource sectors into commodities processing, manufacturing and high technology."

Although Australia's economy has been in recession for much of the past year, there is strong confidence that the medium- to long-term outlook is solid.

It has taken nearly three years for the fallout from the 1987 stock-market crash to finally work its way through the economy. Now, says the New South Wales director-general of state development, John Saunders, leading Australian companies "feel precisely that because we're at the bottom of the trough, this is the time to look forward."

Mr. Saunders adds: "In some ways, the Australian economy has become a test case, with open financial markets and tariffs coming down. We now have a market-driven approach to economic development.

"The process of internationalizing the Australian economy is probably most clearly being articulated by the New South Wales government; that's the major thrust of what we are doing, and it means putting Australian businessmen offshore as well as bringing others in across a range of sectors."

Most of the credit for this goes to the New South Wales premier, Mr. Greiner. In 1988, his party, after 12 years in opposition, embarked on a strategy of improving the state's management to create an environment conducive to international business development.

"In only two years, my government has cut its borrowings by 50 percent," Mr. Greiner says. "We have the government debt as a proportion of gross state product down to 20.2 percent this year. We've introduced a much sounder program for rationalizing public infrastructure, and we've sold surplus assets to reduce public debt and fund new capital works.

"The new priorities are for economic infrastructure: roads, airports, education, health, transport and the environment, and we've produced clear guidelines for private-sector involvement in these projects.

"I think we're now up with the best in the world in encouraging the private sector to take advantage of the opportunities in infrastructure building and operation."

Unnecessary government regulations have been cut, government enterprises have been tightened up and staff numbers cut back. Others will be sold to the private sector.

"We're proud that the state of New South Wales has been given a triple-A rating by Moody's Investment Service," Mr. Greiner adds.

"In addition to these reforms, the state government has tried to adopt a businesslike approach to the future of our economic development. We are committed to integrating New South Wales into the world economy."

Sydney is the thriving capital of a state that accounts for 40 percent of the national economy.

This advertising section was written by Nigel Hopkins, a features writer with the Adelaide Advertiser.

Sydney: A Strategic Commercial Center

Premier Nick Greiner's message: "We are determined that Sydney will not only maintain its position as a world financial capital, but also that it will continue to grow and diversify, not just as a significant *financial center*, but also as headquarters for international business operating in the Asia-Pacific region."

Strong on natural resources — it produces 40 percent of Australia's coal, worth A$3 billion (US$2.34 billion) a year, for example — it also has a broad industrial base, with 35

Over 85% of computer companies are based here

percent of the nation's manufacturing industry. New South Wales is the leader in heavy engineering, chemical, petroleum and coal products, basic metal products, paper and printing, electronics and communications. Rapid growth has also taken place in the tourism and leisure sector.

Since the deregulation of Australia's banking system, Sydney has grown to dominate Australia's banking, merchant banking and stock-exchange sectors. It has a virtual monopoly on the futures and options trading markets.

Already, Sydney is home to around 60 of Australia's top 100 companies. Most of the new foreign trading banks have their headquarters in Sydney, as do the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Westpac Banking Corp. and the State Bank of New South Wales. More than 85 percent of the nation's computer companies are based here.

Sydney's stock exchange, the biggest in the region after Tokyo's, accounts for at least 65 percent of Australia's annual stock-exchange turnover. The new Australian Securities Commission is also here.

"The Singapores and the Bangkoks are competing fiercely on the basis of their strategic locations, proximity to markets, lower cost structures and so forth," Mr. Greiner says. "But by the late 1980s, major corporations with international interests, particularly in communications, finance and business services, began to relocate strategic assets in Sydney.

The New South Wales delegation will be arriving in New York City in February with a clear-cut mission.

Nick Greiner, premier of New South Wales.

"They did so because they saw that, in the future, Sydney's stability and environmental amenity would become more significant, while its distance from markets would become less significant.

"They saw that economic reform would soon begin to pay off in terms of a more favorable business climate, that Sydney's educational and other infrastructure would go from strength to strength, that its skill base would deepen and diversify and that businesses based in Sydney would be in an ideal position to benefit from the new wealth of a rapidly expanding Asian middle class, demanding goods and services that Australia, of all the countries in the western Pacific, might be in the best position to supply."

U.S. investment in Australia in 1989-90 totaled US$4.8 billion, or 22 percent of total foreign investment in Australia. More than 750 U.S. subsidiaries have offices in Australia.

The director-general of New South Wales state development, John Saunders, says the government is preparing strategies for 15 industry sectors.

For example, the state's mineral resources provide opportunities for the further development of processing industries, particularly in basic ores, metals fabrication and new materials.

Significant opportunities exist in processed foods, potentially the largest industry of the future and already worth A$21 billion a year worldwide.

Opportunities exist for the development of the pulp and paper industry, both to supply Australia's growing needs and for export.

Tourist arrivals in Sydney are expected to triple over the next 20 years, with tourism revenue to the state increasing to around A$8 billion a year within the next decade. Perhaps the biggest opportunities lie in the telecommunications sector, where next year will see the creation of a second national telecommunications carrier based on the privatization of the Aussat communications satellite.

Just as dramatic will be the creation of a private statewide network for the New South Wales government. Estimated at A$1.5 billion, it will be the second-largest private telecommunications network in the world.

Meet the Players

A prestigious group of Australian businessmen will lead a privately funded seminar at the Pierre Hotel in New York City on Feb. 11.

The Australian delegation, which will be led by the premier of the state of New South Wales, Nick Greiner, includes John Saunders (director-general of New South Wales state development), Sir Eric Neal (chairman, Westpac Banking Corp.), Stuart [illegible] Hornery (chief executive officer, Lend Lease Corp.), Bruce Kean (chief executive, Boral Ltd.), Phil Scanlan (executive director, Coca-Cola Amatil) and Rodney Adler (chief executive, FAI Insurance). [illegible] luncheon address will be given by [illegible], CEO of H.J. Heinz [illegible] Australian ambassador to the United States, Richard J. Cook.

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MONDAY SPORTS

Norris by Decision, Leonard Bows Out

By Tony Kornheiser
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Sugar Ray Leonard always said he'd know the right time to go out. And he did. Seconds after Terry Norris was justly awarded a starkly unanimous decision, Leonard made his own fitting decision. Grabbing the ring microphone and addressing an adoring crowd, Leonard said simply and eloquently: "This is my last fight. Thank you for coming."

In due time his split lip will heal, his left eye will reopen wide, and his facial bruises will subside. In due time Sugar Ray, 34, might even convince himself that it was just an off night on Saturday. But he should never fool himself about un-retiring and going back into the ring for anything other a wave to the fans. He met the enemy against 23-year-old Norris, the defending WBC super welterweight champion, and it was youth and quickness.

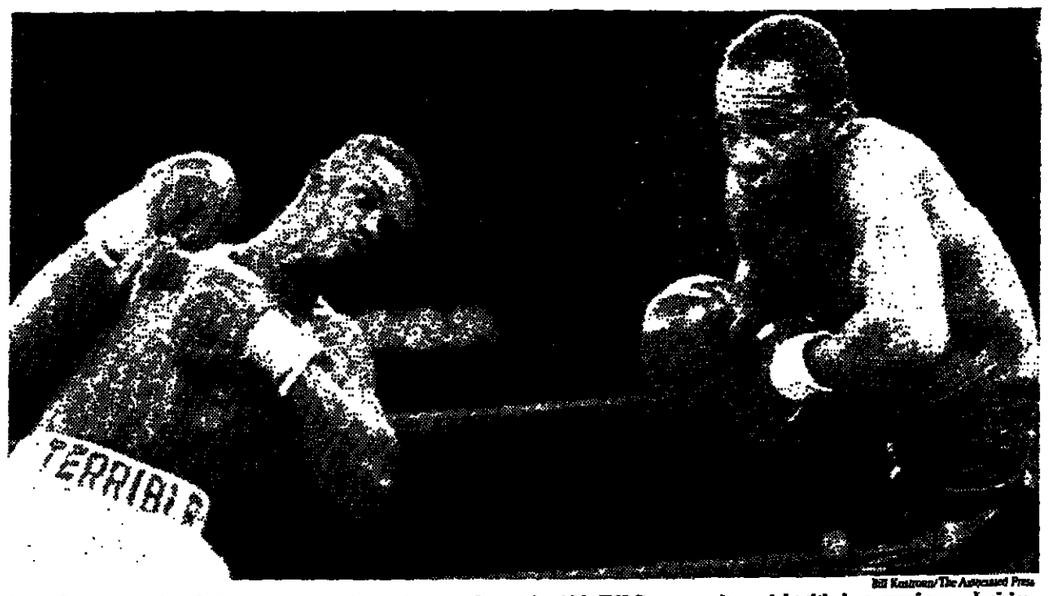
Vantage Point

Perhaps Leonard felt buoyed early when he looked at the nickname on Norris's waistband — there it was in bright red stitching, "Terrible." But the night quickly turned terrible for Leonard. He was clearly slower than Norris. His punches took eons to land and when they did, they seemed to have no effect. Routinely, Norris would shake his head after taking a brief flurry, and you could see him say, "No." No, Ray, not tonight, Ray, it isn't working, you've got nothing left.

Norris put Leonard down in the second round with a left, then again in the seventh with a short right. In the third and eighth rounds, Leonard appeared to be no more than one solid shot away from being helpless. In Leonard's corner, his dear friend Ollie Dunlap tried to urge him on, screaming, almost pleading, "Fight, Ray Charles! Fight!" But try as he might, there was no sting to his punches, no legs to propel him out of harm's way, no shelter from Norris's heavy rights. Had it not been the great and resourceful Ray Leonard in the ring, a referee could have stopped the bout with no argument from the crowd.

There was a bittersweet irony seeing how light Norris was on his feet, and how confident he was, confident enough to taunt Leonard with backhand jabs, the way Leonard taunted Roberto Durán back in — could it really be 11 years ago? You couldn't blame Leonard for thinking he was looking through a glass darkly at his former self as he peered out of swollen eyes at Norris.

NOT much was known locally about Norris. Some boxing mavens believed Norris was quicker and stronger than Leonard and would do well to pound at Leonard's body and plan for a decision. In contrast, they suggested Leonard's strategy would revolve around capitalizing on his experience and any awe Norris might carry into the ring against his boyhood idol — pressuring Norris early, flustering him. "Ray knows he can't run 12 rounds with this kid. He'll try to take him out quick," one expert predicted. But Leonard couldn't do a thing with the kid except feel his heat.



Bill Kostroun/The Associated Press

Sugar Ray Leonard reels from a punch by Terry Norris, who retained his WBC super welterweight title in a unanimous decision.

Leonard came into this fight searching for the smooth, Astaire-like grace that's seemed to elude him since his mastery over Marvin Hagler in 1987, a performance that will forever shine as his crown jewel. In his next fight, the awkward Donny Lalonde sat him down and warned him off stepping too far up in weight. Then, Tommy Hearns, who was alleged to be faded goods, knocked him down twice; Leonard was gifted with a draw. Most recently, completing his Methuselah Trifecta, Leonard dominated Durán for eight rounds. But Durán finally got to him in the ninth, and pounded him hard enough in the 10th that Leonard needed 60 stitches.

The sign of an aging fighter is that he starts cutting. Here, he was cut again and knocked down twice. He looked old five minutes into the fight.

Give him all the credit you can muster for having been a sensational boxer and showman. Nobody ever walked away from a Leonard fight complaining that he hadn't received his money's worth. His fights are among the most scintillating in history: Against Wilfred Benitez to take the welterweight title in 1979; Durán I in Montreal, Leonard's only loss until Saturday; Durán II, the "No Mas" fight five months later; Hearns I in 1981, a desperate 14th-round TKO; and the marvelous triumph of style and courage against Hagler, after an unprecedented three-year layoff.

In Leonard's case, judging him solely on the basis of his advanced age may be hasty, because he has conserved himself through the years. Thanks to retirements and judicious scheduling, Leonard has fought only 10 times in the last 11 years. Unlike Hearns, Leonard didn't exhaust himself through incessant, punishing hours in the gym. Unlike Durán, Leonard didn't balloon in weight. Leonard went long stretches of time between fights merely running and playing tennis; in effect, he's the first Yuppie boxing champion.

YET, watching the aging Leonard on what appeared to be an inexorable slide, you couldn't help but fear for his continued good health; boxing isn't exactly the poster sport of the American Medical Association. Leonard hardly needs more money or another bejeweled belt; he already has more than Scheherazade. It's curious that a man who spent so many of his younger years retiring — four times officially so far, second only to Frank Sinatra on the Guinness list — lately bristled when he heard the R-word.

But here he knew that enough was enough. When he heard the final bell, he knew it tolled for him. The gap in the decision was so impossibly wide, with two of the three judges giving Norris a margin of 16 points in 12 rounds, that there was no sense in thinking about a Hearns III or a Simon Brown or a Julio César Chávez. "This is my last fight," Sugar Ray Leonard said. "Thank you for coming."

And standing there at peace with himself after 14 years in pro boxing, he took one last sweet look from the ring apron and accepted their loving tribute. Within seconds after Leonard left, they were turning out the lights in Madison Square Garden. The party was over.

Clemens's Record: $5 Million a Year

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Roger Clemens, considered by most people to be the No. 1 pitcher in baseball, has become the highest-paid player in the sport.

Clemens and the Boston Red Sox agreed on a contract extension that guarantees the pitcher $21.52 million for four years, making him the first player to have a contract averaging $5 million or more a year.

Jose Canseco, the Oakland outfielder, had held the highest annual average, $4.7 million, in a five-year, $23.5 million contract he signed last year. Canseco and another outfielder, Darryl Strawberry of Los Angeles ($4.05 million), had been the only players averaging $4 million or more.

Clemens, who has one year left on his existing contract with a $2.5 million salary, could earn as much as $26.021 million over five years depending on what he and the Red Sox do with the option year in the contract. Based strictly on the guaranteed part, including a $1.5 million buyout for the option year, Clemens will average $5,380,250.

A former American League most valuable player and two-time winner of the Cy Young Award, Clemens more recently has become a controversial figure because of his ejection from an American League Championship Series game last October. He also was arrested in Houston recently on charges stemming from a bar brawl.

The 28-year-old right-hander will receive a $621,000 signing bonus and salaries, beginning in 1992, of $4.4 million, $4.5 million, $5 million and $5.5 million.

The option for Clemens in 1996 is complex. If the Red Sox exercise it by the start of the 1993 season, the salary will be $5.5 million, if before the start of the '94 season, $5.8 million.

If the Red Sox choose not to exercise it at either point, Clemens would have the right to do so if in either 1994 or 1995, he pitches 220 innings or places first, second or third in the voting for the Cy Young Award. In that event, his salary for '96 would be $6 million. If neither side exercises the option, he would receive a $1.5 million buyout.

Clemens has a .695 career winning percentage (116-51). He was 21-6 last season and led the major leagues with a 1.93 earned run average. He is Boston's career strikeout leader with 1,424 and has 41 games with 10 or more strikeouts.

Top Annual Salaries

(Not including incentive bonuses)

Baseball

Player	Salary
Roger Clemens, Bos	$5,380,250
Jose Canseco, Oak	$4,700,000
Darryl Strawberry, LA	$4,650,000
Don Mattingly, NYY	$3,860,000
Will Clark, SF	$3,750,000

SOURCE: Player and management sources

Football

Player	Salary
Joe Montana, SF	$4,000,000
Herschel Walker, Min	$3,250,000
Neal Anderson, Chi	$2,200,000
Jim Everett, Rams	$2,000,000
Lawrence Taylor, NYG	$1,650,000

SOURCE: NFL Players Association

Basketball

Player, Team	Salary
Patrick Ewing, NY	$4,250,000
John Williams, Cle	$3,785,000
Akeem Olajuwon, Hou	$3,175,000
Charles Barkley, Phi	$2,900,000
Chris Mullin, GS	$2,850,000

SOURCE: NBA

Hockey

Player, Team	Salary
Wayne Gretzky, LA	$3,000,000
Mario Lemieux, Pit	$2,230,000
Brett Hull, StL	$1,360,000
Steve Yzerman, Det	$1,300,000
Denis Savard, Mon	$1,250,000

SOURCE: NHL Players Association

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

Major College Scores

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Columbia 68, Penn 67
Dartmouth 61, Yale 59
Harvard 90, Brown 77
Princeton 84, Cornell 48
LSU 89, Georgia 86
Boise St. 64, Northridge St. 48

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

EAST

Army 54, Lafayette 52
Brooklyn Col. 78, Dominican, N.Y. 41
Bucknell 79, Holy Cross 69
Cornell 86, Penn 77
Dartmouth 71, Brown 70
Delaware 70, Rider 66
Drexel 68, Hofstra 61
Duquesne 68, Massachusetts 67
Fairleigh Dickinson 92, St. Francis, Pa. 86
Fordham 75, Lehigh 73
George Washington 80, Rhode Island 64
Georgetown 71, Villanova 62, OT
La Salle 84, Canisius 68
Long Island U. 117, St. Francis, NY 115, 2OT
Loyola, Md. 67, Niagara 65
Maine 84, Boston U. 63
Monmouth, N.J. 87, Mount St. Mary's, Md. 82, 2OT
Penn St. 84, St. Joseph's 68
Pittsburgh 82, Boston College 74
Princeton 65, Columbia 47
Providence 75, St. John's 64
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Robert Morris 70, Marist 59
Rutgers 97, St. Bonaventure 84
Siena 87, Iona 80
St. Peter's 85, Fairfield 72
Towson St 84, Cent. Connecticut St. 76
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Yale 98, Harvard 91, 2OT

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E. Tennessee St. 101, Citadel 69
Fla. International 89, St. Thomas, Fla. 78
Furman 89, Appalachian St. 72
George Mason 72, N.C.-Wilmington 59
Georgia Southern 78, Stetson 62
Georgia St. 77, Samford 59
Jackson St. 94, Alcorn St. 87
James Madison 88, East Carolina 65
Louisiana Tech 68, New Orleans 63
Louisville 88, Florida St. 72
Marshall 90, W. Carolina 77
McNeese St. 77, NW Louisiana 76
Miami, Fla. 73, Va. Commonwealth 58
Middle Tenn. 112, Tennessee St. 90
Mississippi St. 83, Kentucky 82
Morehead St. 124, Austin Peay 113, 2OT
Morgan St. 97, Bethune-Cookman 85
Murray St. 84, E. Kentucky 52
N. Carolina A&T 70, S. Carolina St. 67
NE Louisiana 80, Stephen F.Austin 67
North Carolina 77, Virginia 58
South Florida 68, South Alabama 66
Southern Miss. 87, Memphis St. 81
Southern U. 110, Alabama St. 93
Tennessee 85, Vanderbilt 73
Tennessee Tech 84, Mo.-Kansas City 74
Tn.-Chattanooga 101, VMI 73
Tulane 99, Virginia Tech 66
W. Kentucky 104, N.C. Charlotte 97
Wake Forest 86, Georgia Tech 74
Winthrop 71, Campbell 58

MIDWEST

Cent. Michigan 76, Bowling Green 74
Chicago St. 93, Youngstown St. 94, OT
Cincinnati 66, South Carolina 58
Cleveland St. 91, N. Iowa 72
DePaul 80, Bradley 69
Detroit 74, St. Louis 72
E. Illinois 65, Wis.-Green Bay 56
Evansville 136, Butler 128, 2OT
Ill.-Chicago 73, Valparaiso 58
Illinois St. 78, Wichita St. 57
Indiana St. 70, Drake 61
Iowa St. 98, Kansas St. 78
Kansas 79, Oklahoma St. 69
Marquette 67, Dayton 65
Miami, Ohio 72, Kent St. 54
Michigan 84, Iowa 70
Nebraska 86, Colorado 72
Ohio St. 96, Northwestern 64
Ohio U. 60, E. Michigan 58
S. Illinois 77, Tulsa 60
Syracuse 70, Notre Dame 69
Toledo 78, W. Michigan 67
W. Illinois 66, Akron 64
Wisconsin 84, Michigan St. 78, 2OT
Xavier, Ohio 87, Loyola, Ill. 74

SOUTHWEST

North Texas 83, Sam Houston St. 80, OT
Prairie View 99, Grambling St. 90
Seton Hall 92, Oklahoma 85
Texas 76, Southern Meth. 73
Texas Christian 71, Texas A&M 69
Texas Southern 84, Miss. Valley St. 83
Texas Tech 79, Baylor 66
Texas-Arlington 118, SW Texas St. 84

FAR WEST

Air Force 103, Nicholls St. 94
Arizona St. 88, Southern Col 83
Brigham Young 82, Hawaii 74
Colorado St. 51, Texas-El Paso 48
Fullerton St. 100, Fresno St. 98, OT
Idaho 94, Idaho St. 82
Loyola Marymount 128, Portland 96
Montana 69, N. Arizona 66
Nevada 80, Montana St. 73
New Mexico 85, Wyoming 83, OT
New Mexico St. 73, UC Irvine 65
Pepperdine 80, Gonzaga 56
San Diego 75, Santa Clara 64
St. Mary's, Cal. 80, San Francisco 78
UC Santa Barbara 60, Long Beach St. 59
Utah 67, San Diego St. 60
Utah St. 69, San Jose St. 62
Washington St. 84, California 75
Weber St. 73, E. Washington 72
Wright St. 109, S. Utah 105

SOCCER

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP
Group Six
Malta 0, Portugal 1
ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION
Liverpool 3, Everton 1
Manchester City 2, Chelsea 1
FRENCH FIRST DIVISION
Montpellier 1, Toulon 1
Paris St Germain 0, Olympique Marseille 1
Monaco 2, Metz 0
Rennes 2, Auxerre 2
Cannes 2, Nantes 1
St Etienne 0, Lille 0
Toulouse 0, Bordeaux, 0
ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION
Bari 0, AS Roma 1
Bologna 0, Sampdoria of Genoa 3
Cagliari 1, Atalanta of Bergamo 1
Fiorentina 0, AC Milan 0
Genoa 4, Pisa 2
Internazionale of Milan 1, Torino 0
Juventus of Turin 3, Cesena 0
Lazio of Rome 2, Lecce 0
Napoli 4, Parma 2

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

NHL

WALES CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	29	20	9	67	214	181
Pittsburgh	29	24	3	61	237	209
Philadelphia	27	25	6	60	189	179
New Jersey	23	23	10	56	201	187
Washington	26	28	3	55	184	191
N.Y. Islanders	18	31	8	44	163	206
Adams Division						
Boston	33	18	8	74	216	190
Montreal	32	21	6	70	205	181
Hartford	24	26	6	54	161	186
Buffalo	21	23	11	53	193	190
Quebec	12	35	9	33	159	246

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	35	18	4	74	192	149
St. Louis	33	16	7	73	221	178
Detroit	25	28	5	55	202	216
Minnesota	19	31	9	47	182	204
Toronto	15	36	6	36	166	237
Smythe Division						
Los Angeles	31	19	6	68	232	181
Calgary	30	21	5	65	226	176
Edmonton	27	25	3	57	190	183
Winnipeg	21	29	9	51	198	207
Vancouver	20	33	5	45	175	230

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

N.Y. Islanders 0 2 2—4
Detroit 1 4 3—8
Chyzowski (4), LaFontaine (30), Flatley 2 (18); Habscheid (8), Probert (10), Primeau (3), Fedorov 2 (25), Barr 2 (14), Burr (15). Shots on goal: New York (on Cheveldae) 9-22-18—49. *Detroit (on Hackett) 5-6-5—16.*

Los Angeles 2 2 0 0—4
Buffalo 1 1 2 0—4
Kurdelski (19), Sandstrom (29), McIntyre (5), Ouchesne (16); Mogilny (21), Andrevchuk (20), Ruuttu (11), Ledyard (2). Shots on goal: Los Angeles (on Puppa) 9-8-3-2—22. Buffalo (on Berthiaume) 13-6-17-5—41.

Vancouver 1 0 0—1
N.Y. Rangers 5 2 1—8
Quinn (11); Sheppard (21), Gartner (30), Nichols (20), Kisio 2 (11), Mullen (14), Patrick (8), Turcotte (18). Shots on goal: Vancouver (on Vanbiesbrouck) 7-5-16—28. New York (on Gamble, McLean) 21-21-9—51.

Edmonton 1 0 2—3
Washington 1 3 3—6
Lowe (3), Kilma (25), MacTavish (11); Kharlich (5), Kypreos (8), Ciccarelli 3 (18), Hunter (13). Shots on goal: Edmonton (on Beaupre) 10-5-8—23. Washington (on Takko) 12-14-10—36.

Pittsburgh 0 1 1—2
Winnipeg 2 3 1—6
Recchi (28), Lemieux (31); Marchment (1), Housley (17), Osborne (7), Ashton (9), Elynuik (24), MacDermid (14). Shots on goal: Pittsburgh (on Essensa) 13-11-12—37. Winnipeg (on Barrasso, W. Young) 14-9-8—31.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 1 2 0—3
Boston 2 2 2—6
Larmer (33), Gilbert (6), Presley (10); Bourque (13), D. Sweeney (6), Neely 3 (36). Shots on goal: Chicago (on Lamelin) 6-14-6—26. Boston (on Beitour, Millen) 11-17-5—33.

New Jersey 0 1 0—1
Quebec 1 1 1—3
Driver (8); Pearson (4), Morin (7), Sakic (29). Shots on goal: New Jersey (on Cloutier) 9-11-12—32. Quebec (on Terreri) 7-13-7—27.

Calgary 2 3 0—5
Hartford 1 0 1—2
Suter (9), Nieuwendyk (29), Fleury (25); Roberts (15), Nattress (2); Verbeek (29), Cote (3). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Reaugh) 11-17-7—35. Hartford (on Vernon) 2-5-15—22.

N.Y. Rangers 2 2 0—4
Montreal 0 1 5—6
Nicholls (21), Erixon (6), King (8), Gartner (31); Chorske (9), Savard (16), Courtnall (21), Carbonneau (14), McPhee 2 (17). Shots on goal: New York (on Bergeron, Racicot) 11-15-6—32. Montreal (on Richter, Vanbiesbrouck) 8-6-14—28.

N.Y. Islanders 1 0 1—2
Toronto 0 3 0—3
Volek (19), Sutter (20); Rouse (6), Ramage (9), Clmetta (2). Shots on goal: New York (on Ing) 8-2-10—20. Toronto (on Healy) 10-19-9—38.

Detroit 1 1 3—5
Minnesota 3 2 1—6
Burr (16), Ysebaert (10), Gorpenlov (14), Racine (5), Fedorov (26); Dahlquist (2), Modano (16), Dahlen (13), Propp (18), Gagner (32), Berezan (7). Shots on goal: Detroit (on Casey) 9-9-13—31. Minnesota (on Cheveldae, Hanlon) 9-20-10—39.

Los Angeles 2 1 1—4
St. Louis 2 2 1—5
Taylor (15), Rabitaille (31), Blake (6), Elik (14); Courtnall (20), Hull (58), Oates 2 (15), Tuttle (3). Shots on goal: Los Angeles (on Riendeau) 11-4-3—18. St. Louis (on Hrudey) 10-15-8—33.

SKIING

Women's World Cup

Top finishers in Super-G race Saturday at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany: 1. Carole Merle, France, 1 minute, 26.14 seconds; 2. Karin Dedler, Germany, 1:26.67; 3. Michaela Gerg, Germany, 1:26.80; 4. Nathalie Bouvier, France, 1:27.07; 5. Katia Seizinger, Germany, 1:27.14; 6. Sabine Ginther, Austria, 1:27.20; 7. Traudl Haecher, Germany, 1:27.22; 8. Anita Wachter, Austria, 1:27.35; 9. Regina Moesenlechner, Germany, 1:27.42; 10. Kerrin Lee-Gartner, Canada, 1:27.43.

Super-G standings: 1. Petra Kronberger, Austria, 70 points; 2. Merle, 63; 3. Gerg, 37; 4. Dedler, 33; 5. (tie) Chantal Bournissen, Switzerland, and Sterid Wolf, Austria, 30; 7. (tie) Wachter and Seizinger, 23; 9. (tie) Bouvier and Zoe Haas, Switzerland, 19.

Top finishers in giant slalom race Sunday at Zwiesel, Germany: 1. Anita Wachter, Austria, 2 minutes, 16.83 seconds; 2. Eva Twardokens, U.S., 2:17.69; 3. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 2:17.78; 4. Sylvia Eder, Austria, 2:18.37; 5. Katiusa Pusnik, Yugoslavia, 2:18.61; 6. Natasa Bokal, Yugoslavia, 2:19.37; 7. Kristina Anderson, Sweden, 2:19.42; 8. Carole Merle, France, 2:19.83; 9. Ingrid Salvenmoser, Austria, 2:19.85; 10. Julie Lunde Hansen, Norway, 2:19.86.

Giant slalom standings: 1. Schneider, 60 points; 2. Wachter, 44; 3. Kronberger, 40; 4. Twardokens, 32; 5. Bokal, 30; 6. Eder, 22; 7. Salvenmoser, 20; 8. (tie) Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden, and Hansen, 15; 10. Pusnik, 13.

Overall World Cup standings: 1. Kronberger, 276 points; 2. Merle, 145; 3. Bournissen, 101; 4. Ginther, 96; 5. Wachter, 92; 6. (tie) Katrin Gutensohn, Germany, and Schneider, 87; 8. Gerg, Germany, 85; 9. Salvenmoser, 75; 10. Wiberg, 69.

World Nordic

Top finishers in women's 10-kilometer (freestyle) cross-country race Sunday at Val di Fiemme, Italy: 1. Elena Valba, Soviet Union, 28 minutes, 25.9 seconds; 2. Marie-Helene Westin, Sweden, 28:59.4; 3. Tamara Tichonova, Soviet Union, 29:06.5; 4. Manuela Di Centa, Italy, 29:08.2; 5. Simone Opitz, Germany, 29:10.8; 6. Gabriele Hess, Germany, 29:16.3; 7. Stefania Belmondo, Italy, 29:19.3; 8. Lioubov Egorova, Soviet Union, 29:26.9; 9. Marjut Lukkarinen, Finland, 29:40.9; 10. Lia Frost (Sweden) 29:56.5.

Top finishers in men's large hill (90-meter) special ski jumping event Sunday at Val di Fiemme, Italy: 1. Franci Petek, Yugoslavia, 217.5 points; 2. Rune Ollinyk, Norway, 216.3; 3. Jens Weissflog, Germany, 210.8; 4. Heinz Kuttin, Switzerland, 205.1; 5. (tie) Stefan Hornpacher, Austria, and Stefan Zuend, Switzerland, 203.4; 7. Andre Kiesewetter, Germany, 203.0; 8. Ernst Vettori, Austria, 199.3; 9. Andreas Felder, Austria, 192.9; 10. Kazuhiro Higashi, Japan, 191.7.

CRICKET

ONE-DAY INTERNATIONALS
New Zealand vs. England, First Match
Saturday, in Christchurch, New Zealand
New Zealand innings: 216-8 (50 overs)
England innings: 220-7
England won by 14 runs

TENNIS

Davis Cup

ASIA-OCEANIA ZONE, GROUP ONE
First Round
India 5, Thailand 0

Leander Paes and Zeeshan Ali, India, def. Vitaya Somret and Thanakorn Srichaphand, Thailand, 1-6, 7-6 (7-4), 6-2, 6-4; Srinivasan Vasudevan, India, def. Varapol Thanglomchiu, Thailand, 6-3, 6-2; Leander Paes, India, def. Narathorn Srichaphand, Thailand, 6-4, 6-4.

VOLVO TOURNAMENT
in San Francisco
Quarterfinals

Wally Masur (7), Australia, def. David Pate, U.S., 6-1, 4-6, 7-6 (7-1); Brad Gilbert (3), U.S., def. Dan Goldie, U.S., 6-1, 5-7, 6-4; Andre Agassi (1), U.S., def. Kevin Curren, U.S., 6-2, 6-4; Darren Cahill (6), Australia, def. John McEnroe (4), U.S., 7-6 (7-3), 3-6, 6-3.

Semifinals

Gilbert (3), def. Agassi (1), 6-1, 6-2; Cahill (6), def. Masur (7), 4-6, 6-4, 7-5.

MILAN INDOOR TOURNAMENT
Quarterfinals

Jakob Hlasek (5), Switzerland, def. Jan Gunnarsson, Sweden, 6-0, 7-6 (7-5); Alexander Volkov (8), Soviet Union, def. Pat Cash, Australia, 6-4, 6-4; Carl-Uwe Steeb, Germany def. Aaron Krickstein (6), U.S., 6-3, 7-6 (7-4); Cristiano Caratti, Italy, def. Niklas Kulti, Sweden, 6-3, 6-1.

Semifinals

Volkov (8), def. Hlasek (5), 6-4, 6-3; Caratti def. Steeb, 7-6 (8-6), 6-7 (5-7), 6-3.

Final

Volkov (8), def. Caratti, 6-1, 7-5.

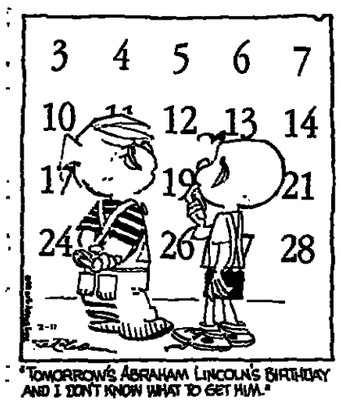
FERNLEAF CLASSIC CHAMPIONSHIP
in Wellington, New Zealand
Semifinals

Andrea Strnadova, Czechoslovakia, def. Kristin Godridge, Australia, 6-4, 7-6 (7-3); Leila Meskhi (1), Soviet Union, def. Karine Quentrec, France, 6-2, 6-3.

Final

Meskhi (1), def. Strnadova, 3-6, 7-6 (7-3), 6-2.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"TOMORROW'S ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY AND I DON'T KNOW WHAT TO GET HIM."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BELZA
YANON
SLAFTE
THACED

A GOOD BOXER PERFORMS A "FEAT" WITH THESE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: HIS ☐☐☐☐☐ AND ☐☐☐☐ (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: LEAKY YEARN PONDER WAITER
Answer: Some women who are the "picture" of health are just — — — PAINTED THAY WAY

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You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office every morning on the day of publication. Contact our Frankfurt office today.
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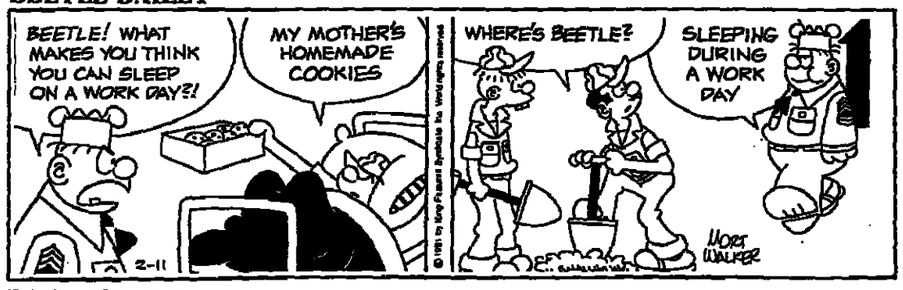
PEANUTS

BLONDIE

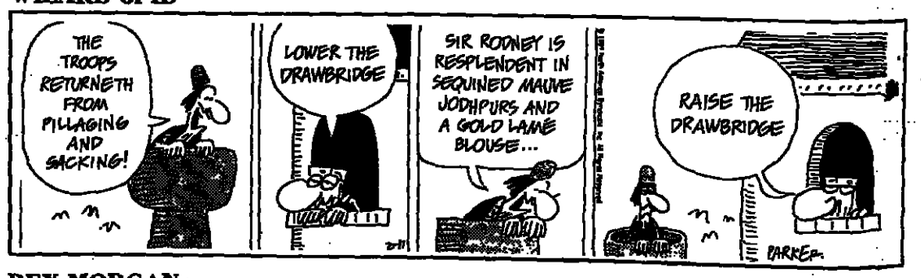
BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

هكذا من الأصل

MONDAY SPORTS

Barkley Paces Stars In NBA

The Associated Press

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina — Charles Barkley, a reluctant All-Star, showed no reluctance to go to the basket Sunday.

The powerful forward for the Philadelphia 76ers, playing on a stress fracture in his left foot, became the most valuable player with 17 points and 22 rebounds, leading the East to a 116-114 victory. That was the most rebounds of any All-Star since Wilt Chamberlain grabbed 22 in 1967, but five short of Bob Pettit's 1962 record.

Barkley wanted to skip the All-Star game to rest his ailing foot, but was ordered by the National Basketball Association to appear. He missed seven games with the injury, then returned to play four times before the break.

The West, trailing by two points, went for a victory at the end. Kevin Johnson launched a 3-point try that appeared to be falling short before teammate Karl Malone tipped the ball. The call of basket interference gave the East possession with 2.9 seconds left, and Michael Jordan ran down the clock.

Jordan finished with 26 points for the East and Patrick Ewing had 18. David Robinson, Malone and Magic Johnson led the West with 16 points each.

In other All-Star events, on Saturday, Dee Brown, a 22-year-old rookie for the Boston Celtics, won the NBA slam dunk contest and Craig Hodges captured the three-point shooting contest for the second consecutive time. Next year, Hodges hopes to match Larry Bird's feat of winning the Long Distance Shootout from 1986 to 1988.

"This is new territory for the Celtics tradition," Brown said after outpointing Seattle's Shawn Kemp 97.7 points to 93.7 in the final round of dunking. "I was the first Celtic to be in the dunking contest, and then to win it is a great feeling."

Hodges of the Chicago Bulls defeated Portland's Terry Porter, 17-12, in the final round.

"Hopefully, I can come back next year and three-peat," Hodges said.

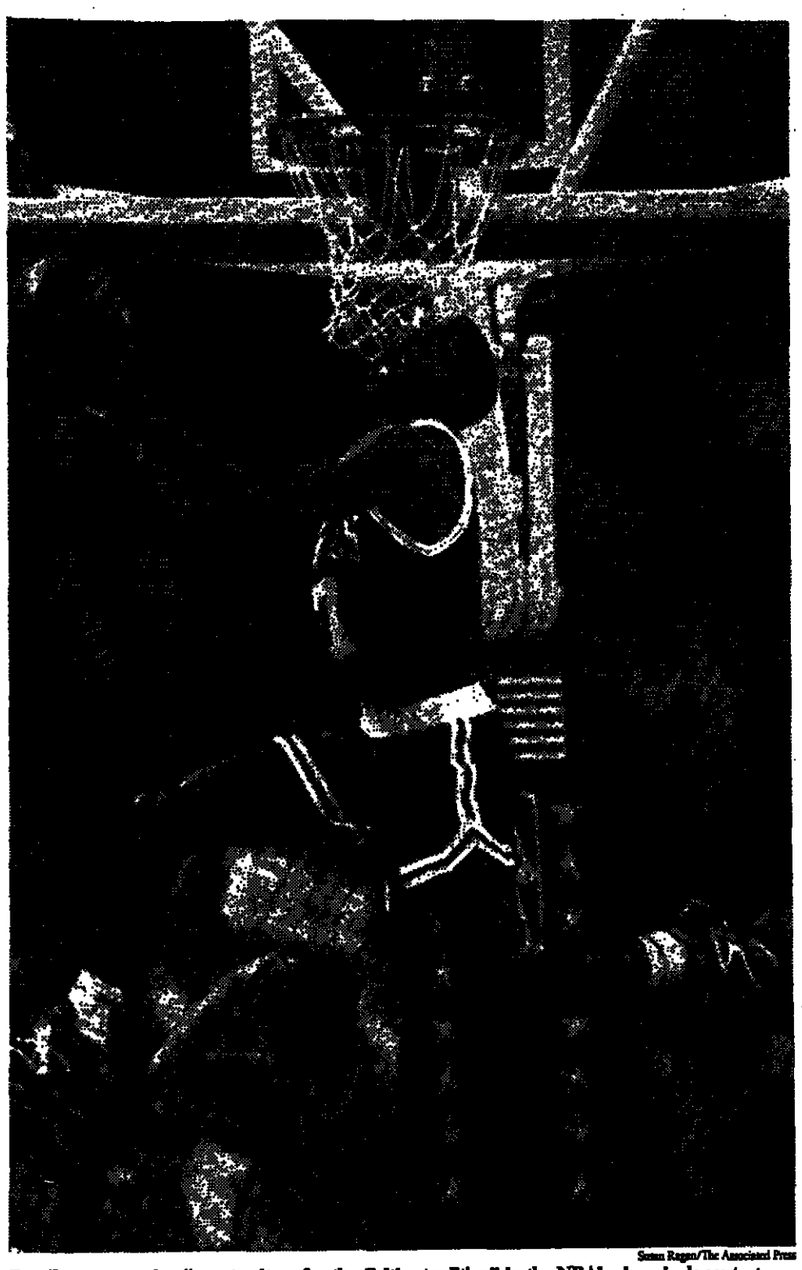
All-Star Box Score

WEST (114): Malone 6-11 4-6 16, Mullin 4-8 4-4 13, Robinson 6-13 4-5 16, E.Johnson 7-16 0-0 16, K.Johnson 2-5 1-2 5, Duckworth 2-3 2-2 6, Drexler 4-9 4-4 12, Worthy 3-11 3-4 9, Porter 2-6 0-0 4, Chambers 4-11 0-0 8, Stockton 1-6 2-4 4, Hardaway 2-7 0-0 5. Totals 43-106 24-31 114.

EAST (116): King 2-8 4-4 8, Barkley 7-15 3-6 17, Ewing 8-10 2-2 18, Dumars 1-4 0-0 2, Jordan 10-25 6-7 26, Robertson 2-4 2-2 6, Wilkins 3-11 6-8 12, Parish 1-2 0-0 2, McHale 0-3 2-2 2, Pierce 4-8 1-1 9, Dougherty 2-7 2-3 8, Hawkins 3-5 0-0 6. Totals 44-102 28-35 116.

West	22	35	34	23—114
East	22	45	27	22—116

3-Point goals—West 4-12 (E.Johnson 2-5, Mullin 1-1, Hardaway 1-2, Stockton 0-1, Chambers 0-1, Porter 0-2). East 9-7 (Dumars 0-1, McHale 0-1, Hawkins 0-1, Jordan 0-2, Wilkins 0-2). Fouled out—None. Rebounds—West 59 (Malone 11), East 76 (Barkley 22). Assists—West 29 (K.Johnson 7), East 22 (Jordan 5). Total fouls—West 27, East 26. A—23,530.



Sean Regan/The Associated Press

Dee Brown, entering "new territory for the Celtics tradition" in the NBA's slam dunk contest.

■ **Daly an Olympic Finalist**

Chuck Daly, the coach of the Detroit Pistons, is among the top candidates to coach the 1992 U.S. Olympic basketball team, according to two members of the selection committee, The Associated Press reported.

The USA Basketball subcommittee meets Monday in Charlotte to consider a list of finalists, The Detroit Free Press, in Saturday's editions, quoted committee members as saying that other finalists include Golden State's coach, Don Nelson; San Antonio's Larry Brown; Cleveland's Lenny Wilkens and Phoenix's Cotton Fitzsimmons.

UNLV Surge Downs Arkansas

Still Unbeaten, Rebels Defeat No. 2 Razorbacks, 112-105

United Press International

FAYETTEVILLE, Arkansas — The unstoppable trio of Stacey Augmon, Larry Johnson and Anderson Hunt led an overpowering surge to start the second half Sunday, carrying the top-ranked and unbeaten University of Nevada-Las Vegas to a 112-105 basketball victory over No. 2 Arkansas.

UNLV, trailing at the half for the first time this season, scored the first 10 points of the second period and kept the pressure on to build as much as a 23-point lead en route to its 31st consecutive victory.

The Rebels are 20-0 this season. Arkansas's 20-game winning streak came to an end, as did its 19-game home winning streak. The Razorbacks fell to 23-2 overall.

After a tense, well-played first half, the game deteriorated into a bitter squabble in the final minutes with Augmon receiving a technical foul for shoving Todd Day.

Moments later, both Day and Johnson were kicked out of the game for an altercation that included Day's shoving a Big East Conference official, Jody Silvester, in the face.

Augmon, Johnson and Hunt combined for 82 points to keep alive the Rebels' hopes of becoming the first National Collegiate Athletic Association team to go through a season unbeaten since Indiana in 1976. UNLV is also trying to become the first repeat national champ since UCLA in 1973.

Arkansas hit four straight three-point shots in the final moments of the first half to take a 50-46 lead at intermission, but four minutes into the second half the Razorbacks were already behind by 10.

UNLV's transition game, with Hunt breaking behind the defense for basket after basket, crushed Arkansas's upset bid.

The Rebels opened the second half with a 16-2 run, later had a nine-point streak and then came up with a 19-6 streak that gave them a 98-75 advantage.

Only a late flurry allowed Arkansas to reduce its deficit against a team that came into the game with a 32-point average victory margin.

Augmon scored 31 points, 19 of them in the first half. Hunt had 26 and Johnson, 25.

Day led the Razorbacks with 26, and center Oliver Miller, unable to handle the strength of Augmon and Johnson inside, had 22.

The first half was one of surges, first Arkansas, then Nevada-Las Vegas appearing to take charge. The lead changed hands 13 times in the opening 20 minutes, the last of those lead changes coming when Arlyn Bowers hit a three-point shot that put the Razorbacks ahead, 47-46.

Arkansas jumped to a 10-5 lead, then watched as the Rebels' transition game sent them on a 17-7 run featuring six points from Augmon and four from George Ackles. Ackles ended the game with 17 points.

The Rebels seemed on the verge of breaking the game open at the middle of the first half, but had only a five-point advantage when Arkansas went on an 11-point streak.

Miller started that spurt with a three-point play, followed by a steal and a basket by Day, two free throws from Ron Huery, a basket by Huery and another by Day. That gave Arkansas a six-point lead, the largest any team has had over the Rebels this season.

Arkansas outrebounded UNLV, 41 to 38. The Razorbacks hit 10 of 27 three-pointers, and the Rebels, three of 11.

Owens Gives Syracuse a Bright Moment

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

SOUTH BEND, Indiana — At a climax of one of the most volatile periods in Syracuse basketball history, in which the eligibility of four of the school's top five scorers was uncertain until 20 hours before a nationally televised game against Notre Dame, the athletic gifts of Billy Owens prevented a difficult situation from growing worse.

Owens, one of seven Syracuse players who had been temporarily suspended by the university for unspecified National Collegiate Athletic Association violations, scored 12 of his team's final 13 points to lead the seventh-ranked Orangemen to an emotional 70-69 victory over the Fighting Irish on Saturday.

Five of the seven reinstated Orangemen played, scoring 58 of Syracuse's points and getting 24 of its 31 rebounds. Owens scored 31 points, the last two on a reverse layup just after an offensive rebound with six seconds to go.

And when LeRon Ellis stripped Notre Dame's Daimon Sweet of the ball in the final seconds, preventing the Irish from taking one last shot to win, Syracuse (20-3) earned a 20th victory for the ninth consecutive year and the 14th in Jim Boeheim's 15 years as coach.

Of the last eight Syracuse victories, two have come in overtime, four have been by two points and one by one point. But none took place under the circumstances created by the most recent development in an investigation of the Syracuse program.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

The uncertain eligibility of the seven players until Friday evening had forced Boeheim to consider adding three Syracuse football players to fill out the roster. Even after the players had regained their eligibility, rejoined the team and won a game, the controversy continued.

Janet Justus, the director of eligibility for the NCAA, which governs the athletic programs of major colleges and universities, indicated in an interview with The Syracuse Post-Standard that some of the temporarily suspended players had apparently accepted money inappropriately.

She did not say how much money was involved or who gave it. But she noted that the applications for the players' reinstatement said that they had repaid the funds. The NCAA, she said, was willing to restore eligibility because there were no indications that the players were "willfully violating NCAA legislation."

For all the speculation surrounding the Syracuse program, all the frustration in a Notre Dame season with 14 losses in 23 games, the outcome was reduced to one play: Owens's reverse layup.

With 25 seconds left and Notre Dame leading by 69-68, freshman Adrian Autry, the only Syracuse starter not affected by the suspensions, took a shot that missed. Owens rose to grab his 10th rebound. He went up on the left side of the lane, looked over his right shoulder — "I saw the rim and I just went up with the shot," he said — and made the reverse layup.

In other games, The Associated Press reported:

No. 3 Ohio St. 96, Northwestern 64: Jim Jackson scored 26 points and had eight rebounds and six assists as Ohio State (19-1, 9-1) retained a share of first place with Indiana in the Big Ten in a home game in Columbus. Northwestern (5-16, 0-11) has lost 43 consecutive conference road games since 1986 and 12 straight games overall.

No. 6 Duke 101, Maryland 81: Reserve Thomas Hill keyed a second-half rally as Duke, at home in Durham, North Carolina, reached the 20-victory mark for the eighth straight season. The Atlantic Coast Conference-leading Blue Devils (20-4, 8-2) trailed by as many as seven points with seven minutes left in the opening half, but pounded the ball inside early in the second period to stop Maryland (12-10, 2-7).

Providence 75, No. 8 St. John's 64: Eric Murdock scored 28 points, 23 of them in the second half, as Providence (14-8, 5-6 Big East) won at home in Rhode Island. St. John's (16-5, 7-5) shot only 37 percent from the field.

No. 9 N.Carolina 77, No. 11 Virginia 58: Hubert Davis scored 19 points and connected on four of six shots from three-point range as North Carolina won its 10th straight game against Virginia in Chapel Hill. The Tar Heels (17-4, 6-3) secured second place in the Atlantic Coast Conference. Virginia (17-6, 5-4) dropped to third.

Mississippi St. 83, No. 10 Kentucky 82: Reserve Tony Watts scored 22 points and Mississippi State (15-6 overall, 8-4 Southeastern Conference) used three free throws in the final 37 seconds to hold on at a game in Starkville, Mississippi. Kentucky fell to 17-5 and 9-3.

No. 12 S. Mississippi 87, Memphis St. 81: Clarence Weatherspoon scored 30 points and got 15 rebounds as Southern Mississippi (17-2, 9-1 Metro Conference) won in Memphis, Tennessee.

No. 13 East Tennessee State 101, Citadel 69: In Charleston, South Carolina, Keith Jennings scored 24 points and the Buccaneers (21-2, 9-1 Southern Conference) never trailed.

SIDELINES

Greek Soccer Fans, Riot Police Clash

ATHENS (Reuters) — Soccer fans clashed with hundreds of riot police on Sunday after attacking the referee during a Greek first division game.

Fans took to the field and attacked referee Michalis Naoum after visiting Athinaikos tied the score at 2-2 near the end of the game against Olympiakos. About 300 riot police pushed fans back to the stands, where they went on a rampage, burning seats, then taking to the streets.

Volkov Wins First Grand Prix Event

MILAN (AP) — Alexander Volkov of the Soviet Union won his first Grand Prix title on Sunday, defeating Cristiano Caratti, 6-1, 7-5, in the final of the Milan Indoor ATP tennis tournament.

Caratti had stunned the top-seeded Ivan Lendl in the second round. Volkov is ranked 23d in the world.

Koss Sets 3 Speed Skate Records

HEERENVEEN, Netherlands (AP) — Defending champion Johann Olav Koss of Norway on Sunday defended his world speed skating title in overwhelming style, setting three world records along the way.

Koss raced toward marks in the 10,000 meters and overall points total Sunday after setting a world record in the 5,000 on Saturday.

Koss, a 22-year-old medical student, totaled 157.396 overall points as he clocked 13 minutes, 43.54 seconds in the 10,000 meters and 6:41.73 in the 5,000. Koss also won the 1,500 meters on Sunday.

● Rudi Lochner drove Germany II to an upset victory Sunday in the two-man bobsled World Championships in Altenberg, Germany, edging defending champion Gustav Weder of Switzerland by 0.02 of a second. *(AP)*

Mekonnen Wins Tokyo Marathon

TOKYO (AP) — Abebe Mekonnen of Ethiopia edged out Japan's Toru Kozasu in the Tokyo International Marathon on Sunday, with both runners crossing the finish line in identical time.

The two men covered the distance in 2 hours, 10 minutes, 26 seconds.

● Sergei Bubka broke his own world indoor pole vault mark on Sunday, clearing 19 feet, 11½ inches (6.08 meters) at the Soviet winter track championships in Volgograd. His old mark was 19-10¼. *(AP)*

● Uta Pippig of Germany set a world indoor mark for the women's 5,000 meters, covering the distance in 15 minutes, 13.71 seconds Sunday in Stuttgart and bettering Lynn Jennings's mark by 8.93 seconds. *(AP)*

Criminal Type Is Horse of Year

HALLANDALE, Florida (NYT) — Criminal Type, whose career was shortened by injury last year, scored an upset victory on Saturday when he defeated Unbridled and Go for Wand at the ballot box and won the Eclipse Award as 1990's horse of the year.

Carl Nafzger, the trainer of Unbridled, won the Eclipse Award as the year's best trainer. Craig Perret was named jockey of the year.

...r the Record

...ey Allison won the pole for the Feb. 17 Daytona 500 in Florida with ... 195.955 miles per hour (314 kilometers per hour). *(UPI)*

Wachter Wins In Giant Slalom

The Associated Press

ZWIESEL, Germany — Anita Wachter of Austria turned in a blistering second run to win a women's giant slalom Sunday and capture her first World Cup victory of the season.

Wachter trailed the first-run leader, Eva Twardokens of the United States, by 0.24 seconds, but she was more than half a second faster than the field in the second heat and won by a whopping 0.86 seconds.

Twardokens failed to find her rhythm on the fog-shrouded course in the second run and managed only the seventh-fastest time, which dropped her to second place. Still, it was her best finish of the season.

Wachter, who turns 24 on Tuesday, had an aggregate time of 2 minutes, 16.83 seconds for the two runs. Twardokens clocked a combined time of 2:17.69. Vreni Schneider of Switzerland, the Olympic champion in the giant slalom, finished third in 2:17.78.

Silvia Eder of Austria placed fourth in 2:18.37, followed by two Yugoslavs, Katjusa Pusnik in 2:18.61 and Natasa Bokal in 2:19.37.

All three giant slalom medalists from the World Championships failed to finish the race. Pernilla Wiberg of Sweden, the world champion, and Traudl Hächer of Germany, the bronze medalist, fell in the first run. Ulrike Maier of Austria, the silver medalist, went off the course in the second heat.

Wachter, who won the bronze medal in the super-giant slalom at the World Championships, scored her fourth World Cup career victory and the first since she won a giant slalom in Vail, Colorado, in 1989.

"I had a bad start of the season, but the medal in Saalbach and the win here have salvaged it," she said.

Petra Kronberger of Austria, who is out of action after a knee injury at the World Championships, remained the overall World Cup leader with 276 points.

Carole Merle of France finished eighth on Sunday. That gave her a total of 145 points and consolidated her second place behind Kronberger in overall standings.

Schneider leads the giant slalom standings with 60 points after three races. Wachter vaulted into second place with 44, and Kronberger is third with 40.

The women's circuit takes a break for national championships and resumes with a downhill on Feb. 23 and a super-G on Feb. 24 in Furano, Japan, where Kronberger hopes to make her comeback.

■ **Men's Super-G Canceled**

A sudden snowstorm caused the men's World Cup super-G race to be canceled Sunday, wiping out the entire schedule of pre-Olympic races in Val d'Isère, France, The Associated Press reported. Poor visibility and snow had scratched two downhills in the previous two days.

The weekend races were scheduled exactly one year before the 1992 Olympics opening. Safety concerns over visibility on the new course made the International Skiing Federation wary to compete under less than ideal conditions.

Arne Dedert/The Associated Press

Anita Wachter, speeding to the fourth World Cup victory of her career and her first since 1989.

■ **Valbe Wins Gold in Nordic Skiing**

Elena Valbe of the Soviet Union continued her winning ways at the World Nordic Ski Championships on Sunday, winning the 10-kilometer freestyle gold by a 33.5-second margin, The Associated Press reported from Val di Fiemme, Italy. Two days earlier, Valbe had whipped her rivals in the 15-kilometer classic-style, overwhelming the runnerup by 63.9 seconds.

Valbe led all the way in the race, clocking a time of 28 minutes, 25.9 seconds on the hilly, high-altitude course. Marie-Helen Westin of Sweden came from seventh at the midway point to claim the silver in 28:59.4.

Franci Petek of Yugoslavia produced two consistent rides Sunday to win the title in the large hill ski jumping, formerly known as the 90-meter ski jump, with jumps of 115.5 and 117 meters for 217.5 points.

Rune Olijnyk of Norway finished a surprising runnerup with 216.3 points after jumps of 114 and 118 meters. Jens Weissflog of Germany was third at 210.0 points. He jumped 116.5 and 113.5 meters.

Australian Skins Is Grady's Game

The Associated Press

PORT DOUGLAS, Australia — Wayne Grady won two skins on Sunday and came out on top in the $117,000 Australian Skins golf tournament.

The U.S. PGA champion earned $88,920 to beat fellow Australians Greg Norman, Ian Baker-Finch and Rodger Davis. Grady, 33, collected a $70,000 payout with a birdie on the fourth of nine holes Sunday and a further $18,920 for winning a playoff at the final hole.

Norman, celebrating his 36th birthday, won $18,720 and Davis, $9,360. Baker-Finch won no money.

■ **Langer Wins Hong Kong Open**

Bernhard Langer of Germany fired an 8-under-par 63 on Sunday and won the Hong Kong Golf Open by seven strokes. The former U.S. Masters champion finished the tournament with a four-day total of 15-under-par 269.

In second place at 276 were Choi Sang Ho of South Korea and Lu Wen-ter of Taiwan. Both players carded a 3-under-par 68 on Sunday.

Langer played an almost faultless game. He birdied the second, third, fifth, seven and ninth holes, and came home with birdies in the 10th, 11th and 18th holes.

■ **Patton Defeats Dukes in Matchplay**

Chris Patton of the United States defeated the fast-charging Australian Ken Dukes, 5 and 3, Sunday to win the $156,000 Australian Matchplay championship in Melbourne.

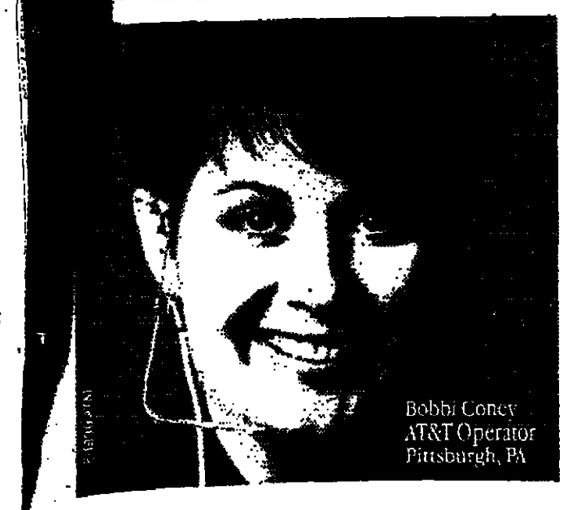
Patton seized the lead from the opening hole, on which Dukes made a bogey-5. Patton led 7-up after 21 holes, but Dukes fought back to trail by just three holes at the 29th. Dukes was unable to maintain his surge in the last of the 36 holes.

■ **Hope Steals the Show From the Pros**

Even though Mark O'Meara was the leader, all the attention was focused on Ray Floyd's foursome Saturday at the Bob Hope Classic in Indian Wells, California. That was because Floyd was golfing with former President Gerald R. Ford, Hope and New York Giants linebacker Lawrence Taylor.

It turned into an 18-hole party that bore little resemblance to the staid decorum usually found in golf galleries. The fans had a ball, shouting and yelling and running along the fairways, and the 87-year-old Hope stole the show when he holed a 20-yard chip shot on 18.

"That'll be on tape forever," said Floyd, who missed a two-foot birdie putt on the same hole. Still, Floyd finished with a 64, five strokes back of O'Meara.



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War and Peace Museums In Silent Battlefields

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Almost every village in France has a monument to the fallen of World War I with their names inscribed on its side — *too* many names for the villages' now diminished size, too many names in any case. It has been reckoned that 35 nations (many of them colonies at the time) fought in the 1914-18 war and no one knows with certainty how many millions died.

MARY BLUME

Many French museums have rooms devoted to the Great War, all of them traditional in approach. According to Hugues Hairy, director of the Historial de la Grande Guerre at Péronne, his museum, which will open in 1992, will be the first modern museum of the war.

Mr. Hairy and Historial's architect, Henri Ciriani, were recently in Paris to present their project at the Louvre's lecture series, Musée-Musées.

"We are not a museum of uniforms or arms. We want to show how people lived through the period — a much wider concept than just battles," Mr. Hairy said before the lecture.

Péronne is north of Paris, between Amiens and St. Quentin and not far from Albert, which saw some of the heaviest fighting in the Battle of the Somme. A placid spot known before the battle for its delicious promenades and ornamental pond, Péronne changed hands several times in two years of fighting. Today it has 10,000 inhabitants, visible shell marks and, of course, a monument to its dead.

Sir Douglas Haig, the commander of the British forces, spent the first six months of 1916 preparing to end the war by a massive penetration of the German lines on the Somme, beginning with a massive bombardment of enemy trenches in late June. On July 1, 110,000 British troops moved in and on that one day 60,000 of them were wounded or killed.

"On the first of July," Siegfried Sassoon wrote, "the weather, after an early morning mist, was of the kind commonly called heavenly." Edmund Blunden later wrote of that day, "Neither race had won, nor could win the War. The War had won and would go on winning."

Today, Paul Fussell writes in "The Great War and Modern Memory," the Somme is a peaceful but sullen place, unforgetting and unforgiving: "When the air is damp you can smell rusted iron everywhere, even though you see only wheat and barley." About 35,000 visitors come to the battlefields and cemeteries each year and the aim of the new Historial de la Grand Guerre at Péronne is not only to commemorate the terrible war but to boost the local economy by providing a center which is expected to draw 150,000 visitors a year.

> **'We want to show how people lived — a much wider concept than just battles.'**
> *Hugues Hairy*

The museum is funded by local, regional and central government agencies with a current budget of 80 million francs (about $16 million). Henri Ciriani describes his building as a place for meditation: "It is architecture handled with a parsimony of effects, adult architecture," he says.

He is using concrete which will weather over the years. The light color, Mr. Ciriani says, recalls the area's enveloping mud which was not black as one supposes. (Paul Klee, serving as an infantry reservist in the German army, described Somme mud as yellow.)

A company which provides concepts for museums was called in for the basic plan which Hugues Hairy describes as ethnological, sociological and cultural in approach: "It is not a war museum in the sense of being about battles but about how armies and civilian populations lived through the period from 1910 to 1924.

"We begin with reports on the Balkan wars, the Russo-Japan war, colonialism. We show how the French, Germans and British had so many things in common that war seemed avoidable, and a few divergences that made it inevitable." The war began, he says, with a minor incident no one cared about and ended, if that is the word, with the failure to establish a lasting peace.

The museum will have 3,000 square meters (about 32,000 square feet) of space, about two-thirds of it devoted to exhibits. Joined to it is an already-functioning study center led by prominent historians from Britain, Germany and France. The small space limits the extent of displays while financial restraints limit the content.

"Most of the objects are not of great artistic merit," Mr. Hairy says. He did, however, manage to buy one of the few remaining sets of Otto Dix's series, "Der Krieg," and pictures by Alexander Zinoviev. He also got paintings by one of France's official war artists, Lucien Jonas.

"We bought his small painting of a rear-echelon butcher's stall — carcasses of beef waiting to be cut up. That's what we want. We don't want 25 portraits of Marshal Joffre. We want to show how they got supplies, daily life, how the machine worked."

The displays will include the medical kit of the writer Georges Duhamel, who served as a doctor during the battle, posters and postcards, a horizon blue tunic, a field telephone, a tin of foot powder, beer steins and widows' weeds. One of the windows looks out on a wall still marked by shells.

The Somme, Hugues Hairy points out, was fought mostly by German and British troops: "French historiography has tended to ignore it, in France we have always emphasized Verdun. But 35 countries fought in the Somme and if ever there was a world war it was there. That's the point, it isn't French or English against the Germans, it is a world war that happened *chez nous.*"

Verdun, in Lorraine, receives more visitors than the Somme, about 450,000 each year. An estimated 360,000 French soldiers and 335,000 Germans lost their lives there and its central monument is an ossuary where the remains of 150,000 soldiers are entombed. Like the Somme, Verdun is seeking to improve and expand its touristic possibilities and its most important project is a 125 million franc center in a 16th-century episcopal palace that will open in 1993.

Called the Centre Mondial de la Paix, des Libertés et des Droits de l'Homme, it will have as its most important feature a Museum of Peace, a project that has received support from the pope and the secretary general of the United Nations but that raises doubts in the minds of such museum men as Hugues Hairy.

"We don't think peace can be illustrated," he says. "To show peace by showing war seems a bit paradoxical."

It is an objection that Pierre Noël, the museum's project director, hears all the time.

"People are so trapped in the chronology of conflicts that they cannot imagine peace and liberty as attractive. We don't want to see peace as the interval between wars, we are against the grade school concept of teaching history in terms of conflicts rather in terms of what drew people together."

The exhibits will emphasize discoveries, trade routes and such themes as the development of postal systems, meteorology and the measurement of time. "I assure you that objects concerning communication and meteorology are as interesting as ranks, rifles and bayonets," he says.

To the question can peace be a spectacle, Mr. Noël says yes. "We all know that war is, infinitely so. But I think that something interesting can be shown about men coming together without falling into euphoria or utopianism.

"At any rate it's something to wish for," Mr. Noël said. "And we can't be criticized for making a try."

Poster for a World War I war loan.

LANGUAGE

Oh, My Aching Back-Formation

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The verb *to back-form* was backformed from the compound noun *back-formation.* To many of us in the language dodge, that observation of a new circularity is proof of the inexorable working of justice, the symmetry of feedback and the existence of God.

Back-formation is defined by E. Ward Gilman in Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage as "a word formed by removing an affix — real or supposed — from an already existing word." To understand that, it's helpful to know that an *affix* is something added to a word at the beginning (prefix) or at the end (suffix) or in the middle (infix, as in absobloodylutely. The linguistic surgery can be as minor as a single letter: from the field of *statistics,* Merriam-Webster says, we clipped off the final *s* to backform a single *statistic.* (I do not hyphenate the verb *backform* because I do not *backdate* checks to the gym where I alleviate my *backache* by doing *backbends;* I hyphenate the noun *back-formation* because the dictionaries do and I don't want to backslide.)

"Less is more" applies to language, because the subtraction of an affix leads to the addition of a new word. From a nice medieval bowl of *pease,* some finicky eater fished out a single unit he mistakenly called a *pea,* just as the person today receiving *kudos,* meaning "applause," thinks he can get one hand to clap with a single *kudo.*

Hold on, now: if a single *pea* is acceptable, how can the panjandrums of the usage mafia hold that a single *kudo* is a mistake — an egregious solecism, an example of what Americans can do to Greek when they don't understand that language? This eat-your-peas diktat seems inconsistent, but give a panjandrum a break: we resist the trendy (not formed, I suspect, by adding to *trend,* but backformed by subtracting from *trendiness*) and like to make a word work long and hard before granting it standard status.

Gangle strikes me as a wonderful verb, describing a loose, graceful awkwardness of a lanky person, or the posture of a basketball player when he's just standing around; it is backformed from *gangling.* Same as *burgle* from *burglar,* with its nice distinction in meaning from *rob* and *robber:* although legal definitions vary, you *burgle* a place, but you *rob* a person. On the other hand, *dangle* is not a back-formation from *dangling:* the verb probably came first, from the Old Scandinavian. The dangling participles we have come to know and love are described by the present participle of the verb *dangle.*

Because we knock the nonce, usage mavens look askance at back-formations like *liaise:* instead of discreetly developing a deliciously dangerous *liaison,* too many promiscutarians freely [illegible] with anybody they want to hop into con[illegible]. We heap ridicule on the new word to see if it wi[illegible] [illegible]ink away; if it sticks around and fills a linguistic need, we will eventually liaise with it. Maybe we'll accept from *laser beams* the new verb *to lase* — "See if you can lase out a few of these stupidity cells in my brain, willya, doc?" — and this will conflict with *liaise* as well as with *laze* as in *laze around,* backformed from *lazy;* in that case, the three sounds will fight it out in the marketpla[illegible]e of the mouth.

Are we right to resist the invitation to the bacchanalia of back-formation? Of course; that's our job. When do we cave in and join the party? Some sooner, some later, which brings me to the chief of the Burning Deck Brigade, Jacques Barzun, Prescriptivist Emeritus.

"I see that you took advantage of the holiday spirit of riot and revelry," he writes, "to indulge in the use of *enthuse.* But I think I also detect a twinge of guilt in your aside that here is a back-formation you have judged acceptable at last."

He's right. I use *enthuse,* in the sense of "to show enthusiasm for," because I can't get the right meaning out of *gush, excite, emote* or any of its other near synonyms; no other verb does the trick. I know that the poet Robert Frost used *enthused* in a letter in 1894: still, the usage gives me a frisson of furtiveness.

> **Too many promiscutarians freely *liaise* with anybody they want to hop into communication with.**

"A back-formation it certainly is," writes Professor Barzun, one of my octogenarian mentors, "but have you wondered why it has not been accepted long ago like several others? The reason is, it does not backform properly. People do not consciously work out the backward step, but they have a sense that *burgle* is to *burglar* what *sail* is to *sailor, laze* is to *lazy* what *craze* is to *crazy.* They do not know or worry about the fact that *sail* precedes *sailor* and *craze, crazy.* Even the dubious *frivol* sounds legitimate because of *desire, desirous; covet, covetous.* The seeming models seem to fit."

Ah-hah. Watch out for that "seeming." We approach the source of my guilt: "Now the relation of *enthusiasm* to *enthuse* is not like the others," Barzun writes. "It's not a verb snatched from a noun or an adjective supposedly born of a verb. Is there a parallel? With *phantasm* we have its original twin, *phantasy,* and by extension *phantasize.* But we have no *enthusy* and nobody would cheer for *enthusize.* Try getting a verb out of *dynamism, orgasm, patriotism, pleonasm, tuberculosis, seismic,* and the like. You can't, because they have no cognate in common use and no 'model.' right or wrong.

"It was possible to work back from *diagnosis* to *diagnose,* which was instantly accepted, because we had *gnosis, gnostic* and the absurd *agnostic.* . . . After diagnosis, I understand, lab workers use the verb *osmose* — fair enough."

But isn't there some linguistic way to get around the lack of a snippable affix? Can't we have *enthuse* even if it's not a legitimate back-formation?

"The only way out for your baby," offers this sage of Scribners, "is to sa[illegible] [illegible] *enthuse* starts fresh with *en* (in) and *thuse* (god) to m[illegible]an 'bring in the god.' like *enlist, entrain, involve,* etc. In that case what we have is a neologism, not a back-formation, and the choosy will find it 'colloquial only,' because nowhere around is there any *thuse (theos)* to work up from. Now if you used *Zeus,* which is the same thing, I'd be with you: I'd *enzeus* or *enzuze* heartily at your side."

Bring in the god; send in the clowns; but let me have *enthuse.* In return, I'll swear off *liaise* for the rest of the millennium.

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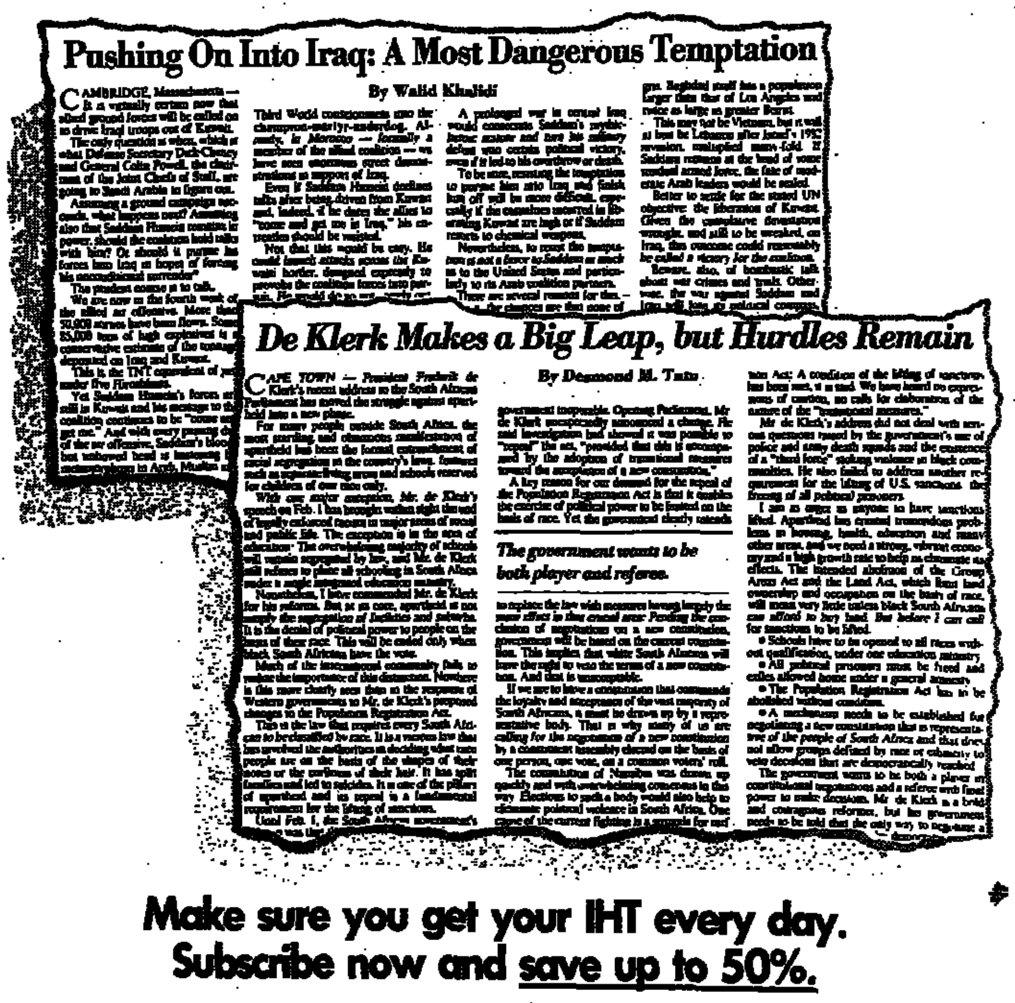

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